The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,157—New Series. BER 24, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space they occupy, subjects of a special character being charged extra according to the trouble they involve.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follow:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at quarter or usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

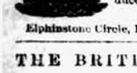
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.



Special return tickets first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palse Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1080 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

FOR RANGOON AND CHITTAGONG, VIA COCHIN.

S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 Tons, about SATURDAY, 1st October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 2lth *of each Month.* on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	
Suez	300	220	80	
Port Said	330	240	90	
Messina	500	360	140	
Naples	500	360	140	
Leghorn	500	360	140	
Genoa	500	360	140	
Marseilles	520	380	145	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Bouclich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,301	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	Lazarich	2,900	600	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Ancona	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 290 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (viâ Port Said)	370	265 ..	143 0
To Port Said	320	233 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	220 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,301 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

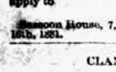
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CLAN MACLEOD will sail for Liverpool on or about the 19th October, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool .... Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1881. Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
s. ANCONA	3954	600	E. G. Stead	25th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	3834	530	W. E. Thompson, R.N.R.	9th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3800	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th
— BOKHARA	3872	600	J. Ormiston	29th
s. CATHAY	3283	300	W. M. Robbie	27th

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under :—

THREE MONTHS, dated from date of departure from Bombay :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
First Class .. Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,600
Second Class. Rs. 500	Rs. 600	Rs. 900

SIX MONTHS.

First Class .. Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,800
Second Class. Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 900

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	18
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th O
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st

	1st Class.	2nd Cl
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

Ss's.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,709	200	8th
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,709	200	22nd
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill	2,300	300	19th
THORNHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,166	300	3rd
WESTON HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,709	200	5th
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,709	200	20th

These fast Steamers have been specially built and fitted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May returning after January are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

NOTICE.

CLARENDON HOTEL, POONA.

(No. 6, CIVIL LINES.)

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under the Management Open to the Westerly and one of the healthiest spots in Poona.

TERMS—

BOARD and Lodging.—Five Rupees per day including ice, bath, light, or Rs. 100 per month.

Wines, Beer, &c., guaranteed of the best quality.

A First Class Billiard Table on the Premises.

Also a splendid Lawn Tennis Court in the Compound.

For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Poona, 18th July, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGE

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,

With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked at charge and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Custom House Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Bills on London cashed at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe" Cables, including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at the rate of two words, Rs. 3-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

UNSWEETENED GINGER WINE.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD

A BRIGHT HONEY TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cut Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Fittings.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lenses.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

& COMPANY'S D-PLATED WARE.

hose Goods are from the best Manufroughly relied upon for strength and rn, and variety of selection, the Stock is

R STANDS—

...	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
...	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100
...	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50
...of 3 in cases ...	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60
	From Rs. 3 to Rs. 10
...	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85
strone China lining invaluable	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65
ctro-plate...	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112
...	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
in a variety of handsome	From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70
...	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175
d, or in Glass-mounted with	From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100
rved, or in Glass-mounted in	From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35
	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60
	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60
	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45
Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12,	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165
h pair, forming at pleasure four er pair, or in set of 4	From Rs. 375 to Rs. 125
	Each From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112
3 different kinds of Vegetables	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120
eautiful patterns	From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70
	From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56
	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20
	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60
	From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150
Cream Jug and Sugar Basin,	From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225
	From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300
	From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50
	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45
	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
	From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20
	From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40
	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40

COMPANY, Ld., ULLA & POONA.

S IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
or 24 dozs. ...	172 0	180 0
... ...	216 0	231 0

s for the above. The first supply is ex- er next.

ALMER & CO., MBAY.

AND TRAVELLERS' AREHOUSE.

just RECEIVED and opened their NEW ...ach Department of their well-known ...d with the NEWEST GOODS from the ...n is politely invited. Patterns and Cata- ...r Self-measurement forwarded to Mofus-

PART ROW, OMBAY.

IEN'S DRESS.

LOUNGE SUITS.

...very Colour and Design, Soft, ...ble Wear } Rs. 48.

...ment to select from, in every } Rs. 36.

...as in the Rupee for Ready-money.

—TAILORS— BOMBAY.

OIR

...uits.

...Debi- ...plete ...ergy, ...ation ...Im- ...10.

...NG,

...AY. ...Mail ...Ships ...d punc- ...onding,

...l parts ...ams re- ...cluding ...nd For- ...e Prest-

A TRIAL! A TRIAL!! A TRIAL!!!

OF the superbly finished and fragrantly flavored CIGARS just imported, will satisfy every connoisseur who appreciates a really good smoke.

"General Pel" ..... per 100 Rs. 6

CIGARETTES.

WITHOUT paper, of exquisite flavor

"Little Devils" ..... per 100 Rs. 4
"Little Devils" (grown up) ..... „ „ 5

CIGARETTES.

With paper, mild, medium, and full flavored

"Princess" ..... per 100 Rs. 1 12
"Empress" ..... „ 1 12
"Kaisar-i-Hind" ..... „ 2 0

Golden leaf, Honey dew, and Cavendish mixtures, selected from the New Season's Crop. Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Burmah Cheroots and Cigars, the best and cheapest in Bombay.

HOWARD & Co.

30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

DEVARENNES & Co.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CRACKERS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at the times and places below mentioned on account of the underwriters the following cases of damaged crackers.

At 1 p.m., at the Carnac Bunder, landed ex S.S. Hungaria.

C U P—16 cases damaged crackers.
A C—45 do. do. do.

At 2 p.m., at the Prince's Dock, landed ex S. S. Avoca.

A C } 15 cases damaged crackers.
G J M }
N F B } 20 „ do. do.
M }
G J M }
C C }

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at the Share Bazar, on account and risk of Jumnadass Gungadass, and by order of Fazal Meherally Rahim, one share in the new Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, (Limited), No. 1,339.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at Carnac Bunder in the closed iron shed on account of whom it may concern.

ex S. S. Ellora.

A } 22 bags damaged table rice.
N }
B 13 do. do. broken rice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th September, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

By order of the concerned, on account and risk of Molumlall Mahdewjee—

F M 1 } 105, 104, 109, 111, 114, 118, 121—8 bales, each 300
J F 1 } lbs., water twist, No. 30s.
F M 1 } 117, 118, 121, 124, 128, 133, 144, 145, 150—9 bales each
M M 1 } 300 lbs., water twist, Nos. 20s.

A few lots of household furniture, such as camp tables, drawing and dining room chairs, reclining and sofa couches, side-board, almirah, cup-board, &c.

AT 10 A. M.

1 first-rate Kattiawar galloway, 5 years, sound, healthy and very strong.
2 handsome small pony dog-carts, in excellent order.
1 do. English-built mail phaeton, in very good order.
1 high caste Kattiawar cow with calf, good milker.
1 handsome English-built dog-cart in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of grain sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway goods depôt, Wari Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th September, 1881.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF valuable landed properties at Pareli and Withalwady.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th, and SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at the premises at 4 p.m. each day, by order of mortgagees, Narandas Mathoodass, Esq., and Acharatbai, widow of Pranjiwandas Ransordas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gumanbow Pandoorung.

Lot No. 1, on FRIDAY, the 7th.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land of ground, with the messtage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow built and standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Mandvee at Pareli, and in the ruin of Government house, and bounded on the east by certain pans belonging to Joseph Caitree Gome Doming Essene Souza and Jave De Souza, on the west by a passage to the temple of Ramchandra Bhaskerjee and two pans belonging to Withoba Mancojee, on the north by the pans belonging to Withoba Mancojee, and on the south by the pans belonging to Ramchandra Bhaskerjee and Withoba Mancojee and also two beds of batty ground called Bengalee Kerpoie with date trees standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one phara and eleven palices of batty, situated also in the sub-district of Mandvee at Pareli, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Doming Essene De Souza and Caitree Gome, on the west by the batty ground of Jeti Thakerli, on the north by the batty ground of Javoo, widow of the late Pedro Gome, and on the south by the batty ground of Bapoo Kessowjee. And also two other beds of batty ground called Mungaiee Kerpoie, with mango trees, and date trees and one well standing thereon, containing by admeasurement three-and-a-half pharra of batty situated also in the sub-district of Mandvee at Pareli, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Jet Thacore, on the west by the batty ground of Chaoo Jaokein, on the north by the public road, and on the south by the batty ground of Rugnaee Kessowjee and Ramchandra Bhaskerjee.

Lot No. 2, on SATURDAY, the 8th, at Withalwady.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Withalwady, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the limits of Bombay, being thirty-two feet in length and one hundred and twenty feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed under No. 8, and fronting the said Fofuwady or Owoolwady lane, on the east side thereof, and bounded on the east by the property of Sitaram Govind, on the west by Fofuwady or Owoolwady lane, on the north by the house of Kalla Bhanjee, and on the south by the compound wall of the property of Ladha Chilhan.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th September, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—Hamilton's Hotel is the best and cleanliest in India : and all the arrangements are very satisfactory ; the food is excellent, and my family has received every attention. E. HUTCHESON, M. D., Surgeon-Major. Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

WANT ORIGINAL to COMPARE with COPY. Send address. ART STUDY.

FOR HIRE, several First-class full-sized BILLIARD TABLES at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE for PRINCES and SENATORS.—Goldlack : Rs. 30, Quarts ; Rs. 32, Pints. Sole agents, SIGG-SULZER & Co.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S Auction THIS DAY, a high-caste Grey Arab GALLOWAY, 7 years old. An excellent saddle horse.

FRESH FISH packed in Ice, Fresh VEGETABLES and FRUITS ; also daily bazaar supplied to order with cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAU, Fort.

FRESH OHLMANN'S [illegible] and opened at low [illegible] cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAU, corner of Forbes Street and Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW POTATOES, Re. 1-4 per basket of 1 maund. SWISS MILK, Re. 1 per dozen. Apply at the Provision Cash Stores, near the Crawford Market.

WANTED (bi-weekly) evening LESSONS in Banking. Qualifications and Fees. Address "GILBART," *Gazette Office.*

THE Bombay Purveying and General Provision Stores, started on the cash system, supplies articles of the best quality, cheaper than any firm in Bombay.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

LIGHT PALKEE GHARI and Arab H[illegible] and Harness, a serviceable [illegible] for a Broker. Price Rs. 400. Can be seen at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

FOUNTAIN Hotel, Mahableshwar (*facile principes*) will be re-opened 10th Oct., in the Cleave. Apply to the Proprietor, who has also several good houses to let.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our line brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY & Co., 24, Apollo St.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow Street. Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S, TO-DAY, a handsome flea-bitten Grey Arab HORSE ; has been regularly ridden by a lady, and goes in single and double harness.

GERVAINE ET CIE, Maison de Modes Francaises, Apollo House, Bombay.—A fresh case of Millinery to hand ; also a case of Riding [illegible] 6 Button Kid-gloves, &c.

TO PROPRIETORS OF MINES &c.—An experienced BORER wishes employment ; thoroughly understands his work and the native languages. A. PARTRIDGE, Beawar, Rajpootana.

BARGAIN.—Handsome PONY, light English DOG-CART, silver plated harness, and new stable appurtenances complete. Pony 5 years, quiet in harness or saddle, and has carried a lady. A. B. *Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY. BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, [illegible] with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay* Office.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. Fraser [illegible] premises, Carnac Bunder, on Tuesday [illegible] ber. 2 new Centrifugal Pumps, 6 inches [illegible] Pipes, Valves, &c., complete, belonging [illegible] Bannoch.

PIANO TUNING, R[illegible] Gould, Organ, Harm[illegible] Repairer, and Teacher. [illegible] Care of B. B. and C. I. R[illegible] Tuning and repairing [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] LATIVE [illegible] Customs Tariff [illegible] The Bombay S[illegible] Indian Port [illegible] Abkari Act [illegible] Steam V[illegible] Port Tr[illegible] at the [illegible]

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $3,600 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

P. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow Street, Fort.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 30th instant, both [illegible].

By order of the Board,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 21st Septe[illegible]

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after the 30th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on the 20th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 21st September, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANIBAI, widow of KISSONDAS RAMRUTTON, both contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in or to the said premises by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same may be withdrawn, viz., one parcel of Pasendarez land or wet land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Kanda wady-road, in the [illegible] subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Ignacio Mendas, on the south by the said Kanda wady-road, on the west by the property of Bernando Rodrize, and on the east by the property of Rai Dinajee, and which premises is assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 25.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1881.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAVERBAI, widow, and SAMALDAS NARSIDAS (a minor), son of NARSIDAS DEVIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, are respectively as such widow and son of the said late Narsidas Devidas according to Hindu law beneficially interested in all that piece of land with a building or warehouse standing thereon, situate in Doongry Coaly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 816, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 307, and bounded on or towards the east by a wall, on or towards the west by the said Doongry Coaly Street, on or towards the north by a sweepers passage, and the house of Virji Bhoja, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and forming part of the estate of the said late Narsidas Devidas. Any person or persons receiving or dealing with the said property by way of purchase, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise without the previous consent in writing of the said Javerbai and Samaldas Narsidas will do so at his, her, or their own risk, peril and responsibility.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1881.

BALKRISHNA AND BHAGVANDAS,
Solicitors for the above named Javerbai and Samaldas Narsidas.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of LEASING the WATER POWER available at KHARAKWASLA, "LAKE FIFE." The available power is valuable from July to January inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April it decreases from about 130 to about 80, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 7 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road. About 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha Canal in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,968 acres. This area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a [illegible] of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges will be afforded on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November, 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M. Inst. C.E.
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona Division.
Poona, 31st August, 1881.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned ESTATES will be paid at the Administrator General's Office, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY, during office hours :—

MRS. MARY RILEY, full payment.
JOHN ALBERT COPE, full payment.
CAPTAIN C. F. BAUGH, dividend at 68·34 per cent.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. SHEWELL, full payment.
HENRY GAMBLE, second dividend at 6·28 per cent.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Admr. Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay, 6th Sept., 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL of Bombay :—

G. G. GOODALL, late of the Poona Police Force.
EMILE ROQUEMARTINE, late Chancellor of the French Consulate, Bombay.
HERBERT RAINIER, late in the employ of the I. V. S. Railway.
FRANCIS CHARLES STAYNER, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.
RODERICK GEORGE THOMAS STEVENSON, late a Major in the Poona Horse.
THOMAS WEEDING SANDERS, late a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps and late Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
ARTHUR ARCHIBALD DENNE WEIGALL, late Captain and Paymaster, 2 11th Foot.
J. E. H. HAINS, late Engine-driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
RICHARD JOHN LE POER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

THE return of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday is decidedly more favourable, the Reserve showing an increase of £500,000 and Bullion of £300,000, whilst Bills Discounted are less by £200,000. Rates of discount in the open market, however, remain unaltered, nor is there any change whatever in the value of the stocks generally quoted by Reuter.

The General Produce Markets are without movement, as also are Seeds and Wheat.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady, and the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm with a further recovery of 1-16d. per lb. in American on the spot and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in deliveries. Surats show no change, but F. G. F. Omra, October-November shipment Canal, has been sold at 4¼d. delivered terms equivalent to about to-day's price here without commission. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 11⅛ cents, December shipment 8 points higher at 11·79 cents, per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Thursday's Receipts	14,000	19,000	19,100
Six days' do.	82,000	104,000	107,700
Total since 1st Sept	267,000	299,000	228,200

EXCHANGE.—Although there is no change in the quotation for Bar Silver in London, the easier tendency apparent in the market yesterday has become more marked to-day. Rates opened at a decline of 1-32d. all round, and throughout the banks have been rather more willing buyers than sellers, especially for future delivery. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	..Rs. 7		
Do. Telegraphic	..Rs. 7		
Six days' do.	3 months' sight	Rs. 7	"
Private,	2	" "	Rs. 8 1-16d. "
Documents,	3	" "	Rs. 8 3-32d. "
Francs	3	" "	..212 "

On Calcutta we still quote demand at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has found more sellers than buyers, and rates have given way ¼ to ½ per cent., Fours closing at Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 110¼.

SHARES, although not particularly active, have nevertheless been very steady, and in the business done, the result has been that sellers have obtained slightly better rates. Banks are unchanged, Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 910. In Press Companies the only movement is a further improvement of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares show a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and in the case of Dhunumseys the rise is Rs. 25 per [illegible]. Bombay Burmah Trading Companies shares are Rs. 25 higher.

COTTON has been very firm to-day, and for export a fair enquiry has been manifested, resulting in purchases of about 1,500 bales at yesterday's full rates. Business is said to have been done in New Good Omra for March delivery at Rs. 203 per candy, but this requires confirmation.

SEEDS are quiet at barely previous prices.

WHEAT is still in fair request, but in face of the continued upward movement in homeward freights, rupee prices are practically As. ⅛ per candy lower.

FREIGHTS are still strong, and in some cases quotably dearer. For Liverpool ready rates are now 45s. for weight and 42s. 6d. for measurement, and a strong demand prevails for tonnage for November loading, which is not very plentiful.

In PIECE-GOODS there has been nothing doing to-day, the bazaar being closed for the usual holiday on the last day of the Hindoo month.

COALS are dull at unaltered prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	2 do.	120
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	284	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25		12½ ⅝ do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	236

LAND COMPANIES.

Freire Land	7,500	150	150	Nil	*20
Mazagon Land, &c...	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	910
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	10	210

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	960
Albert Ginning Co...	100	500	all	15p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.ct	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,100	2,200	10	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p. a.	560xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	10	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	835
Dholera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	nil	100	230
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.a.	2,625
French Press Co	3000	500	all	45 p.a.	145
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	15 p. a.	257
New Indian Press ...	1,000	350	350	10	170
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	270	1,325
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,100
Sassoon Press Co	300	50	500	22	170
Volkart's Press Co...	450	1,000	all	58	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	30	400
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	136
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. a.	660
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000			1,050
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,600
Central India S. & W. Company	*2,500	500	500	40 p. a.	850
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	200
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	925
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. a.	640
Ditto (New Issue) ...	400	500	150	..	150
Gokuldas Raha S. Co...	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. a.	1,130
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,165
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,160
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	985
Khatao Mankanjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	1,160
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	645
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,550xd
Mazagon Spinning Co.	3,000	250	250	15 p. a.	272
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,215
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,150
New Great Eastern ...	1,100	1,000	1,000	..	1,150
Oriental	1,000	.....	400	15 p. a.	380xd
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	470
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50 p. a.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	60	1,040xd
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	715
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	60	1040
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	45	820

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	..	£20	218-8-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	13-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6-7-3	do	22
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£13	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	540
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	..	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	25,000	1,000	225	2,425
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Karrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	115
Karrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	600	500	300	60	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	75 p.ct	1000xd
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..	nomi. 24
Do. Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	118
Spinner & Company,	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	800
Spinner & Company,	1,000	100	100	15	175
Tharsis Mining Co.	20,000	25	15	..	nomi. 12
Wallace Gold Co. ...	12,000	25	25	..	nomi 22

PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Working ending Sept. 17, 1881.

	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0

mace 43 packages nutmegs, 1 bundle matting, 1 package medicine, 630 packages coffee, 10 cases fire-crackers, 15 cases lac, 2 packages ivory, 25 bags sago, 25 packages tea, 23 slabs tin, and 166 packages rattans. From Penang.—150 slabs tin, 9 cases mace, and 5 packages mangosteen. From Melbourne.—15 boxes gold. From Galle—2 boxes gold and 16 bales gunnies.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with 413 chests opium general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Shanghai.—H. E. Tentai Makie Sehang, Secretary, and servant. For Calcutta—Mr. W. Drysdale, and Mr. T. W. Perman.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Kerbela (s).....	Wilson	Calcutta, Aug. 26.
	Henry Bolcow (s)..	Raffin	Bussorah, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
23	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	Australia.
	Ivanhoe	Harriman ..	Dunkirk.
	Euphrates(s).....	Nailer	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Elizabeth	Haselton	Calcutta.
	Kashgar(s)	Murray	China, &c.
	Dhandara (s)	Hutchinson..	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Mongolia, to Venice.
Steamer Kerbela, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
19	Hesperides	Upton	London, June 10.
	Shoosmith	Holmes	Jeddah, Aug. 6

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15 ... Penghoe ... Gibson ... Mistley Hall. Barque Elora. Schooner Chittagong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—20 cases brandy, The Bombay Club ; 150 kegs red lead, Tezpall Cama ; 2 cases leather belting, P. D. Framjee.
Clan Fraser (s)—100 boxes bar soap, Walter Nutter and Co.
Clan Alpine (s)—15 cases ginger wine, 15 cases brandy, and 51 cases whiskey ; Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Octovia—20 cases slate-pencil, Bhicoo Sazba and Co ; 108 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy ; 50 barrels rasin, Jeewnbhoy Heptoolabhoy ; 62 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee.
James Watt (s)—40 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally.
Ravenna (s)—10 cases aniline dye, Huttonjee Jewraj ; 70 drums linseed oil, Eduljee Jehangir.

FROM VENICE.

Singapore (s)—16 cases soap, T. Narsey and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—930 bales cotton and 480 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 13 bales cotton, Krishnajee Rungjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Rimington and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Mooljee Velljee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co.
James Watt (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursee ; 800 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nenace ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Goculdass Toolsidass ; 750 cwts wheat, Jaivut Vussanjee ; 1,418 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudomsey ; 500 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Ruttonsey ; 500 cwts coir yarn, Raysee Amerchund ; 97 cwts wet dates, Panachund Anundjee.
Clan Alpine (s)—200 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Goculdass Toolsidass ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Motee Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Ancona (s)—3,387 bales cotton, 329 bales senna leaves, 80 cases tea, and 50 bags black pepper, The P. and O. Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 436 cwts myrabolams, Robertson Brothers ; 144 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ancona (s)—1 case carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Singapore (s)—5,600 bags wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 4 bales carpets, J. Bozzoni.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore (s)—1,000 cwts castor seed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Ancona (s)—20 bags wheat, The P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—6 chests opium, S. E. Sasson ; 4 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla ; 77 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Esaac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s)—20 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 10 chests opium, Ruttonjee Dadaboy ; 108 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 13 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Beattie, Surg.-Maj., on leave, from Australia.
Penrice, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 16.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff :—Delhi.—Major R. G. Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry, Station Staff Officer Jhelum, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Major L. Macdonald, appointed Offg. 2nd in Comd. of the 14th N. I.

2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment.—Lieut. Richard Danger Wynyard to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. A. G. Smith, promoted, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C., dated 5th August 1881.

29th Native Infantry.—Lieut. J. P. Sparling, S. C. recently employed in the Comst. Dept., whose services have been replaced at His Excellency's disposal, to be Offg. Wing Officer, vice Picot, on leave.

4th Goorkhas.—Major J. Hay, Wing Comdr., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Rowcroft, appointed Comdt. 14th N. I., but to continue seconded in the regiment.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. Col. J. W. Green, Devonshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battln. of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

Major E. C. O'B. Horsford, Genl. List Infy., hately employed in the Punjab Police, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C. is posted to Mooltan for general duty.

2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. W. E. Hill, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter. Dated 4th July 1881.

Capt. C. R. W. Hervey, R. A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to England, and join L. Batty, 8th Bgde., into which he has been promoted.

Capt. C. Collins, 1st Battn. South Yorkshire Regt., who, under instructions from the Horse Guards, was released from duty on the 12th Sept. 1881, preparatory to being retired from the service, is permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

Lieut. R. L. Holmes, R. H. A., [illegible] proceed to Bgde., to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut.

Lieut. L. T. Bowles, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt ; J. Strachey, J. W. Cowley, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt ; M. A. Kerr, 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt. ; C. G. F. Edwards, W. H. Simpson, W. A. W. Strickland, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt ; and H. L. Haughton, 1st Battn. Worcestershire Regt.

Lieut. J. T. Johnston, Rl. Engrs., whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England and report himself on arrival to the Depy. Adjt.-Genl., Rl. Engrs., Horse Guards.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regt. order dated the 16th Aug. 1881, appointing Lieut. Col. B. Cracroft, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt., with effect from the 10th July 1881, vice Mackenzie, on leave.

15th Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 27th Aug. 1881, appointing Lieut. R. C. Hadow, Wing Officer and Qrmr. to officiate as 2nd in Comd. in addition to other duties, with effect from the 20th idem, vice Hennessy, on furlough.

43rd Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 30th Aug. 1881, appointing 2nd Lieut. R. Ils Twigg, Offg. Wing Officer on probation, to return from leave, to officiate as Qrmr. in addition to his other duties, vice Barratt, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.—Lieut. C. Le G. Justice, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 12th N. I.) to remain at Bombay, from the 16th Oct. to the 3rd Dec. to study the native language in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 3rd June 1881, page 314.

1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment.—Lieut. T. P. Walsh. (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 14th Madras N. I.) to Madras, from the 16th Sept. 1881 to the 14th March 1882, to study the native languages.

Indian Medical Department.—Surgn. H. P. Yeld, (in medical charge 15th B. Cavalry,) from the 23rd to the 24th July 1881, both days inclusive, under the rules of 1878, to enable him to rejoin, in extension of ninety days, accumulated privilege leave granted [illegible] Commissioner in Dhulia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHARPIN—September 23rd, at Marine Lines, the wife of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., Senior Chaplain, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FORTH—September 22nd, at Malabar Hill, Bombay [illegible] hours after its birth, the infant son of H. A. [illegible]th, Esq., C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

[illegible]ptember 19th, at Madras, the wife of [illegible] Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.
[illegible] 21st, the wife of H. S. Groves, Esq.
[illegible]th, at Agra, the wife of H. H. [illegible] Engineer, Scindhia State Railway, of a son.
[illegible]th, at Fort Allahabad, the [illegible] Griffiths, Commissariat [illegible].

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] 20th, at St. James's [illegible] F. Willcocks, Freder[illegible] Clone Heaney. No [illegible] Sarah Eliza [illegible]tt, Esq., of [illegible] Anne [illegible]ears.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1881.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 24	.....	5	51·5	53	11	5	11m
Sun. 25	15th Sunday aft. Trinity	5	51·5	52	0	5	23m
				0	1m	6	36m
Mon 26	.....	5	51·5	51	0	6	0m
				0	30m	6	58m
Tu. 27	.....	5	51·5	50	1	7	12m
				1	32m	7	30m
Wed 28	.....	5	52·5	50	1	7	50m
				2	16m	8	12m
Thr. 29	.....	5	52·5	49	2	8	36m
				2	46m	8	56m
Fri. 30	.....	5	52·5	48	3	9	15m
				3	16m	9	37m

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1879),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp, insist on having those and none other. ." AGENTS WANTED.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram in our impression of yesterday announced that "a caravan from Krasnovodsk has been forwarded by the new trans-Caspian railway to Kyzil-Arvat, from which place the goods will be distributed among the Tekkes." As the primitive object of war is plunder and capture rather than the destruction of the enemy, so the object of most modern wars is commerce rather than conquest ; or, let us say, conquest with a view to commerce. For this reason we ought not to allow ourselves to be disarmed by the protests so constantly made by the Russian press as to the object of Russia's advance in Central Asia, her endeavours to reach India, and so on. It seldom happens, even among savages, that wars are entered upon merely for the sake of fighting : each combatant wishes to constrain the other to some measure which he is unwilling to adopt, and meanwhile to weaken him in every possible way. In addition to the barren satisfaction of having gained the victory, the conqueror exacts terms from the defeated side ; and the great object of Russia in annexing one khanate in Central Asia after another to her dominions is to acquire new markets [illegible]. In reference to the project to establish a Russian route to India by way of the Caspian, Kizil-Arvat, Sarrahs, [illegible] we read in a London daily journal that "a meeting on the mutual ground of commerce and civilization is heralded both by the independent and officious press." We are assured that the Russian press generally "considers a collision or a friendly meeting between the two empires in the East inevitable ;" and Russia, according to those who claim to represent her view in the newspapers, is equally ready to oblige us with her alliance, or to encounter us face to face in the field. In the latter case, and if it be fated that the two empires are to meet in hostile form at Herat, "or beyond, then, thanks to the line of railway above spoken of, Russia, we are assured, could "transport to the scene of hostilities an army of 100,000 men." There is something strange in this ambiguous attitude on the part of the Russian press, and it may be doubted whether as a general principle it is necessary that every Power should be either the firm friend or the sworn enemy of its neighbour. Even if we show no warm desire to meet Russia "on the mutual ground of commerce and civilization," does it follow that we must come to blows with her? This is a new application of the fraternal principle as understood by the French Republicans of 1793 : *Soit vaut frère ou je te tue*. It is quite possible that we may some day find ourselves Russia's neighbours in the East, without, for that reason, [illegible] called upon either to fight her, or to [illegible] But Russia [illegible] object is in any case the same. [illegible] markets for the manufactures which under a strict protective system she is constantly developing, and for which she cannot find any profitable outlet in the West. Russia has political objects no doubt. But her ultimate aim is to find innumerable purchasers of cotton prints, and such other goods as she can supply in the present, and will be able on a far greater scale to supply in the future. If Russia covets India and hopes some day or other to establish herself in Hindostan, she may be influenced in this ambition by a desire both to destroy the power of England and to find a new field of activity for her officers and civil functionaries. A Government, moreover,—above all a despotic one,—is always glad to increase the number of its taxable subjects. But in addition to and above all this, what Russia looks for [illegible] is commerce with Central Asia [illegible]ly, is the opportunity of forcing upon the inhabitants inferior goods at superior prices. The object of Russia, as of every State, is to grow first powerful, then rich ; and she can only grow rich by opening to herself new markets from which all goods but her own would be excluded. The proposed construction of a railway from the Russian settlement on and near the Caspian to Sarraks, and from Sarraks to Herat, need give no great cause of alarm to England. The same railway which would serve to carry troops from the Caspian to Herat might equally, in case of a Russian defeat, be made to carry troops from Herat to the Caspian. When the Russians have established a railway in the trans-Caspian region there will at least be something in their path to attack and to destroy. The strength of Russia has hitherto been held to consist in the fact that while well able, by her position, to invade the countries beyond her frontiers, she is invulnerable at home. This is certainly the case with regard to Russia viewed from the west ; and though she is not to the same extent beyond the reach of aggression in Central Asia, where the native tribes might still be raised up against her, she is there also more or less inaccessible, and, from the poverty of her establishments, beyond the reach of serious injury. Now that she is directing her energies towards the formation of a railway line to Herat, there can be no doubt as to the meaning of her advance in Central Asia, nor as to her earnest desire to approach as nearly as possible the frontiers of India. The proposed line to Herat is, in fact, spoken of as the "Indian line," and it is amicably suggested that in correspondence with the Russian railway from the Caspian to Herat a railway to Kandahar should be constructed by the English : the missing link between Kandahar and Herat to be supplied, it may be presumed, by the English and Russians conjointly.

How under existing arrangements, that is to say, with the English in possession

tance, near a chorten, lying among the flowers of the wild hemp, half listening to the tranquil sounds of life from the Illamassery, the hum of the bees, and the soothing whispered crepitation of insect life, I mused, and my heart was heavy, thinking of the blind and gross materialists in which the country yonder, over the spotless white and pure mountain peaks, was lying. I must one day do violence to my feelings and analyse for your readers the supremely intense and wildly passionate pangs that accompany trance musings of this kind. Suffice it now to say they were followed by an act of volition. I contemplated, as many a time before, my body lying inert among the wood-sorrel and the hemp-flowers. It was but for a moment—and the next I was sitting on a couch in the verandah of Peterhoff, Simla, side by side with a red chuprassee. How ! This it will be my task to reveal as we proceed in the upward spirals of transcendental philosophy.

There was a sound of voices and laughter, and a tinkle of knives and forks, for the Supreme Council of India was at lunch. Presently there emerged into the verandah a little group of men, who lighted cigarettes and conversed.

"I assure you," said one, "the Bombay Government would never stand it."

"Do the Bombay Government !" was the prompt reply.

"Hush, said another, "even in affairs of State a Christian and a good churchman should refrain from profane language ; besides, the Bombay Government—

"Now, look here, Hope," interrupted the gentleman who had so freely condemned Bombay, with a strong Yorkshire accent, "you had a long innings in Council, though you scored no more than usual ; and though you *are* a deacon, I don't see why you should always be preaching. I seem to have heard nothing but that internal slow, level snarl of yours for the last week."

The poor man blushed as he uttered these rude words, for he did not know that by the silent exercise of one of our occult powers he was being compelled to say exactly what he thought.

[illegible] the dining-room, leaving the [illegible] I found the Viceroy, [illegible] With a profoundly melancholy air the latter was [illegible] Nunendale apple.

"Strange, said he, in a sweet treble voice, "I can't eat apples now without chlorodyne ; and yet I remember once, when I was a little boy—

But the Viceroy's genial face clouded with apprehension. He murmured—"Was he *ever* a *little boy* ? and the Private Secretary, foreseeing a story, led Mr. Gibbs gently but firmly to a window, while Father Ker and his spiritual charge played at even and odd with barcelona nuts. The hinge-moments when the fate of Humanity, uncertainly poised for aeons of time, swings loose over the cosmic abysses of Destiny, are often thus ; and the Deific powers of man are never so violently brought into action as when he is playing even and odd. The holy man furtively signed the cross over the pool, but with a swift gesture his fingers were turned as he moved them and he traced instead the mystic "Swastika,"—the cross fylfot of your Indish heraldry, the immemorial sign for cycles of years of our mystic brotherhood. A cold sweat broke over his brow, as the Viceregal barcelonas all passed into his plate [illegible]

But I draw a veil over the sequel. If I cared to satisfy the profound vulgarity and convince the immensely idiotic incredulity of your readers, it were easy for me to repeat the words which will make Sir J. Fergusson's ears to tingle, and his mouth to squirm ; for Bombay was, as often before, the obstruction in the path of Statesmanship. But this is not worth while. Mildly and by degrees I propose to lead you up to light. An hour after I returned, and, hovering over my prostrate form, like among the wild flowers of our tranquil valley, I caught my acolyte in the act of abstracting four cigars and a half in copper, a large piece of sugar-candy, and a paper of tobacco from one of the many pockets of my leather belt. That acolyte felt the weight of the belt, and for two days he preferred to stand to perform his devotions. And now for a brief space I must say farewell ! Only believe, and you shall hear more of the unseen and know more of the unknown. And whatever Koot Hoomi Lal Singh, my malignant and pugnacious brother, may say, remember that I am the real, original mystical Thibetan—

KOOT HOOMI SABZ SINGH.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

III. YE SONG OF YE FALS NOTE.

Mathews v. Girdharlal Fatechand (7 Bom. H. C. Rep. 1, O. C. J.)

A MARCHANT whilom was in this countree,
Of Marchants all great worship hadde hee.
Hr. Mathews hight, and in Bombay did dwell,
Right ware he was to buy and eke to sell.
[illegible] and eschance he coude also.
[illegible] or mis-[illegible]
[illegible] lived in this same land
That deped was Girdharlal Fattechand.
And so befell it ones on a day
This Girdharlal to Mathews fain wold pay
Rupees three thousand and five hundred mo,
Yet he himself to Mathews n'olde go.
Therfor his prentis Jéjvern did he send
To pay to Mathews whatso he did lend.
This Jéjvern then hath Mathews prentis mette,
(His Framji hight) and paid him all the dette
By notes fayre of Indian currencie,
Of fifty ten, and of a thousand three.
And Framji quittance wrote and was full glad,
(He wrote, I wis, that one of hem was bad).
Now who it was that wrought this villainie,
So wide I thrive, I cannot tell, parde !
But of the notes three, yet one ther was
That lesker wight wold suffer not to pas,
For the accomptants name at foot of it,
Though sembled well, yet falsely was y-writ.
Eoen Mathews cried Alake and wala wa !
Thise my rupees ten hundred who shall pay ?
And eft repentis this same Mathews had,
Merwanji Hormasji, a propre lad,
A Parsi, swiche as worshipeth the sonne,
And yet a cunning wight when all was donne.
He then thus speketh into Mathews ere,
Be not affrayed min owen maister dere.
For I to Girdharlal will hie, and look
Wher he hath writ this payment in his book ;
And if this notes number ther be writ,
Right clere it is that he hath given it.
But if Girdharlal my desir shal know,
Full well I wot his book he will not show.
Therfor I of his curtesie will pray
To show what monies Jéjvern here did pay,
For but two thousand five hundred we took
(So wil I swere), and he will show his book.
Thus as Merwanji spoke it soon was donne,
And he to Girdharlal hath straightway wonne,
And on the entries fayre y-writ did look,
But found no notes number in the book.
Then Mathews on the morwes morwening
The controfeted note with him did bring
To Girdharlal, and for it ask a good,
Wherat this Girdharlal hath wexen wood,
And straight denied that ever bad he gave,
Or sent, to Mathews self, or Mathews knave.
And Mathews then hath sompned Girdharlal,
To answer in the Court of Causes Smal
In twenty days his action for dette.
So are the two before the Justice mette :
And he solempnely hath herd his carse.
And speketh thus his dome with sober face :
Lo, this is clere unto me, maisters all,
This Mathews gets the note from Girdharlal
And from his dette doth him holely quit,
But after finds the note is contrefit.
Tide s

TELEGRAMS.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The title of Rao Sahib has been conferred upon Mr. Vardoo Pillay, Bombay Commissariat Department, as a personal distinction.

Colonel McLeod Innes, V. C., Public Works Department, has been appointed Deputy Inspector-General, Military Works, *vice* Major-General Cadell, appointed Inspector-General.

Major A. Filgate, Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is appointed Accountant-General Public Works Department and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, *vice* Colonel McLeod Innes.

Major Conway Gordon is appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India, *vice* Major Filgate, but is to continue in his present appointment of Officiating Manager, Indus Valley State Railway until furthers orders.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Viceroy opens the Fine Arts Exhibition to-day (Saturday).

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23,

There was fine weather to-day, but a very changeable wind, and no very good shooting was made. The Musketry Cup was won by the 2nd battalion East Yorkshire, Jake 2-15th Regiment, with 309 points. The best native team was the 23rd N. I., with 262 points. The Europeans shot with the Martini-Henry rifle at 500 and 700 yards, and the natives with the Snider rifle at 200 and 500 yards. The prize for the best aggregate was gained by a native private, Mahomed Khan, 11th N. I., who scored 57.

The Bombay Volunteer team shot very badly, all the men seeming to be out of form in the prone position. The result of the shooting for the Volunteer prizes is that the Bombay Volunteers take four first prizes. Sergeant Murray scored 54; Sergeant Watkins, Private D. J. Sharp, and Sergeant Brebner each 53; Sergeant Imrie and Corporal Seymour, G. I. P. Volunteers, 50 and 49 respectively.

Kirkee Stakes, a military match.—Europeans: Sergt. Read, 17th Lancers, took the first prize with 52; Gunner Pullens, D-2 R. A., second, with 52; Corpl. Woods, 14-9 R. A., 49; Sergt. Boon, A-2 R. A., 49. Natives: Sowar Mustaffa Khan, Poona Horse 43; Jemadar Shaik Baoda, 2nd Cavalry, 39; Kote Duffedar Futteh Ali, 2nd Cavalry, 39. The inter-regimental and Commander-in-Chief's matches are still open. No score has been made to-day to beat yesterday's.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 23.

At the South of India Rifle Meeting the Bangalore Cup, the great event of the meeting, was won by the Nilgiri volunteers. Five teams entered, two of regulars and three of volunteers. The weather was fine.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PRESENTATION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Court of Common Council has voted an address and a gold casket to Mr. Gladstone, and also that his bust shall be placed in Guildhall, "in recognition of the great services he has rendered his country."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22.

General Arthur, on assuming office at Washington to-day, made a speech, in which he said that he hoped to profit by General Garfield's example and experience.

It has been considered unnecessary to convene the Houses of Congress.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Goa left here this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7/16
4 ,, Rupee Paper	83½
4¼ ,, do.	91¼
3 ,, Consols for account	98⅞
3 ,, French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	5s. 3d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,100,000 Inc. £503,000
Bills Discounted	£21,300,000 Dec. £200,000
Bullion	£23,900,000 Inc. £700,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 23, 8 A. M.

French mail-steamer Sindh, from Aden, arrived.

TELLICHERRY, SEPT. 23, 10-25 A. M.

H. M. S. Eclipse, from Pondicherry, arrived this morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 22.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3 Fahr.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

At 6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	85·7
,, 4 p.m.	84·2

We regret to hear that a telegram has been received in Bombay announcing the death of Major Mant, of the Public Works Department, Bengal Presidency.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Reuter's Telegram Company has, with the view of affording facilities for the economical transmission of private telegrams to and from the United Kingdom, decided to introduce from 1st October a new feature in its telegraphic business, viz., to place its codes at the service of senders, by means of which telegrams may be sent at a considerable saving in the cost of their transmission in plain language. Telegrams so coded will in all cases be translated before delivery to the receiver, to whom a copy in plain language only will be handed. A very complete code has been compiled, especially to meet the requirements of private senders, on social or business subjects; and this, in conjunction with the company's ordinary codes, will, it is believed, afford facilities for cheap telegraphing which have not hitherto been accessible to the public. A fixed and uniform charge of ten annas per code word used will be made on these messages, in addition to the ordinary tariff rate. Beyond this small payment senders will enjoy the entire benefit of the saving resulting from the use of the company's codes. Although the company cannot accept any responsibility for errors made in coding, translating, or transmitting telegrams, every precaution will, it is stated, be taken to ensure the same accuracy as in the case of its own telegrams. Telegrams in private codes will be accepted as before.

MAJOR J. HAY succeeds Colonel F. F. Rowcroft as second in command of the 4th Goorkhas.

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & Co. inform us that in a telegram from their Gadag office they read that favourable rain is falling there.

CAPTAIN T. H. VIVIAN, of the Scotch Rifles, has been appointed station staff officer at Naini Tal, in room of Captain Collins, who is compulsorily retired under the new warrant.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, a Bombay Civilian of nearly eight years' standing, at present at home on leave, has obtained a scholarship at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

THE "Hindi" test will in future be excluded from both the preliminary and the final examinations for admission of officers to the Commissariat Department.

THE Committee of the Pushtu examination to be held at Peshawar next month consists of the following officers:—President, the Rev. T. P. Hughes; members, Major Conolly, Mr. W. Merk, and Kazi Tila Mahommed.

BY the retirement of Colonel B. W. Ryall, the command of the 8th Bengal Cavalry becomes vacant. It is considered probable that the present Officiating Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, will be confirmed in the appointment which he has held since September last, when Colonel Ryall proceeded on sick leave to England, he having been nearly ten years second in command.

THE Marine Survey Department has published a good general chart of the Arabian Sea. The sheet embraces the entrance to the Red Sea, Zanzibar, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean as far east as Madras, and includes the island of Ceylon. Large scale plans of the principal harbours are given, those of Bombay, Kurrachee, Madras, Colombo, and Zanzibar being specially useful. The chart has been compiled from the latest Government surveys, by Mr. R. C. Carrington, of the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Colonel Watson, Commandant, 1st Cavalry H. C., Bolarum, proceeds on three months' leave: after which he takes furlough, leaving the commandantship to be filled up by the senior cavalry colonel (Hill) in the H. C., who is the second in command of the 4th Cavalry H. C. and officer commanding at Aurangabad. In like manner the commandantship of the 6th Infantry H. C. becomes vacant on the 9th December next. Several applications are being made; the two senior second-in-commands (lieutenant-colonels) should not be overlooked, as was done on three occasions. Captain Gilchrist, second-in-command, 1st Cavalry H. C., Bolarum, has returned from furlough to Europe, whither he went from Afghanistan, at which place he was wounded. The two senior warrant officers, Ordnance Department, H. C., being over 55 years of age, will retire from the service next year.

THE Lahore paper hears that the serious illness of one of the seniors at home has caused great concern among the Royal Engineer generals at Simla. Lieutenant-General Hutchinson, in view to securing the bonus, which a vacancy among the officers drawing colonel's allowances, would debar him from receiving, has already sent in his papers to retire from the service; Major-General Fraser, R. E., who is now about reaching England on privilege leave, will probably follow suit, in which case Generals Crofton, Cadell, and Pollard, will head the list for succession to colonel's allowances. It is understood that all of these officers would prefer the bonus, in which case they may possibly follow General Hutchinson's example. By the way, a very general impression exists in the P. W. Department circles in Simla, that the appointment of a special Member of Council for Public Works is about to be resumed. General Sir Alexander Taylor, R. E., is spoken of as likely to get the appointment if he will accept it, otherwise General Fraser, R. E., is considered to have a good chance.

THE new warrant for the reorganization of the Army was published on the 25th June, 1881. Up to the present time the Secretary of State for India has not issued any memorandum regarding the modifications which he is directed to make in the warrant dated 6th September, 1878. A contemporary points out that such modifications are evidently intended, from the preamble of the warrant:—"Our Secretary of State for India in Council shall make such modifications in our warrant dated 6th September, 1878, as may appear necessary to our Secretary of State, as a result of the changes instituted in this our warrant, and for any such changes of pay and emoluments as may appear desirable in consequence of the new organization which we have sanctioned in our British forces—which shall be submitted for our approval; and, pending our pleasure being made known, no officer or soldier serving in India shall have any claim to higher emoluments in India as a result of the changes in organization which will take effect from 1st July, 1881."

A QUETTA telegram to the *Pioneer* states that on the 20th instant matters at Kandahar remained much as they were two days ago. The Amir made a reconnaissance in force with his cavalry, and drew a heavy fire from several of Ayoub's guns, which were found to be in position near the masonry bridge spanning the dry bed of the torrent which lies just beyond the small *chaman* outside the Shikarpur Gate. After two hours the Amir's cavalry retired to camp, and it is stated that the Amir has announced his intention of waiting for further reinforcements from Kabul before attacking Ayoub. It is not known whether any reinforcements are actually on their way from Kabul; but it seems certain that the Amir made a great mistake in not attacking directly he arrived in Kandahar, while exaggerated reports of the strength of his army were still abroad, and while the prestige of his rapid march from Kabul was still fresh. The Kandaharis have now had time to recover from their first surprise; and it is said that the Dumanis are daily flocking in numbers to Ayoub's standard. A day or two ago Ayoub brought his three Kabuli regiments out of the city, after, about one hundred of them had deserted; but he has not deprived them of their arms. It is said that the Amir cannot approach nearer the city because of the scarcity of water, and that his troops are now engaged in digging a trench to bring water from the Turnak to Zakird, so that he may occupy that village.

THE *Indian Daily News*, in noticing that the Bengal Central Railway Company is calling for tenders for the supply of 13,500 tons of steel rails (62lb. Vignoles), 240 reversible steel crossing-complete, 240 sets of switches, 440 tons of steel fish-plates, 100 tons of iron fish-bolts and nuts, and 500 tons of iron spikes, expresses wonder that it has never struck the Government how greatly such an enterprise as that of the Bengal Iron Works might be made to assist in the development of Indian railways and Indian municipalities. The East Indian Railway is calling for tenders in England for about 30,000 tons of cast-iron plate-sleepers; and this is the kind of sleepers that should be used on the Central Bengal Railway, and, indeed, throughout the Indian railway system. If the roadway of the East Indian railway were entirely re-laid with iron sleepers, the up-keep charge would be about three lakhs, against an annual outlay with hard and soft wood sleepers of eleven lakhs. Besides the tenders invited for sleepers, the East Indian Railway is also calling for tenders for steel rails, and the Bombay Municipality requires a supply of about 1,760 tons of cast-iron pipes. One would think that India was, indeed, an agricultural country, and entirely devoid of those metalliferous deposits, without which real progress and real development are impossible. And, yet if a radius of 200 miles west and round by south from Calcutta be taken, it would include deposits of iron sufficient to render such tenders as those have instanced above an unnecessary call upon the English market.

A HIGHLANDER, like a poet, is born, not made, as by this time Mr. Childers is probably beginning to find out. "Chilly Legs" writes to the *Morning Post* as follows:—"I was in the—th, and I am now a Highlander—a miserable one, as I am but 5ft. 7½in., and abnormally attenuated by nature and long residence in a tropical climate. If I had ever thought I should have been made into a Highlander, nothing would have induced me to enter the service."

THE patriotic movement begun by the Countess of Dective in favour of the use of English materials for dress is continuing to grow. It is hoped that Her Majesty the Queen may be induced eventually to become the patron of the scheme. Meanwhile clever heads and hands have been at work designing dresses which may be made out of "lustre" fabrics, and English ladies may gain an idea of what will be fashionable this autumn from the following suggestions for costumes: 1st. Black alpaca, a deep flounce put on in double box pleat, down back pleat a stripe of black moiré ribbon about 1½in. wide, edging of black lace to the deep pleat. Tunic, a very tight straight piece across front, with rows of ribbon to match the flounce, and caught up at the back with a large moiré bow and ends. Body, a black silk jersey, with bands of black moiré down the front and round collar, moiré sleeves. 2nd. The same in ivory white alpaca. 3rd. The same in cream, with edgings of narrow gold braid to wherever the moiré ribbon is; loose jackets to each, trimmed with gold braid and moiré ribbon, ribbon bows "à flats" and braid mixed down the fronts. 4th. Cream serge skirt in large flat pleats, ribbon and gold braid run on along the bottom, four rows of ribbon, and eight of gold braid edging it; jersey body of wool which matches the serge (or silk jersey with alpaca costume), trimmed with rows of gold braid and ribbon; the body fastens up the front with a lace of gold cord.

THE *Spectator* points out that as India is at present governed, the revenue from opium is absolutely indispensable to our rule. The method in which it could be replaced is not discernible, if even any alternative source of revenue exists. Yet it is quite certain that the Chinese Government has resolved to take up this question, and probably at no remote period. The letter of Li Hung Chang, published a week ago, shows as much as that, and there are numerous other symptoms of such an intention. Nor should we be wholly blind to the fact that China can bring considerable material arguments into train against us, as well as moral considerations and appeals to our more generous instincts. The border States of India, from Kashmere to Burmah, supply the Chinese with an easily available means of causing us anxiety, if not serious trouble. At this very moment there is a Chinese Embassy at Khatmandoo, the Nepaulese capital, to remind us that that Indian State is vassal to the great Pekin Emperor. The concentration of a portion of the Kashgar army and the Thibetan garrison at Rudok would create universal alarm throughout Northern India, and the alarm would not be quite chimerical, for the Chinese would be in a more favourable position to attack us than a Russian force would be in at Kabul. These considerations must not be lightly dismissed, as either idle fears or vain speculations. They represent a source of peril that time may bring to maturity. The Kuldja Treaty is a great triumph for the Chinese, who have achieved in its full extent the programme with which Tso Taung Teng set out from Kansuh, and which at the time most Englishmen thought ridiculous and unattainable. But for this country, its more immediate aspect is that it shows that the Chinese have learned to carry their points at every risk [illegible] opium trade is already doomed [illegible] Pekin Cabinet. It is for t[illegible] show itself prompti[illegible] must then ensue [illegible]

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kerbela (s), from Calcutta; Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ravenna (s), to Australia; Ivanhoe, Dunkirk; Euphrates (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee; Elizabeth, Calcutta; Kashgar (s), China; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

THE THAKORE OF LIMREE.—H. H. Juswuntsingjee Maharaj, Thakore Sahib of Limree, left Rajkote and arrived at the former place on the 22nd instant.

VAGRANTS.—Thomas Richards, *alias* Alfred Redmond, and Charles Wilkinson, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. P. Ryan, and were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

THE FORTHCOMING INVESTITURE OF THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—In connection with the coming festivities at Baroda on the occasion of restoring the *gadee* to the Gaekwar rule, the *Bombay Samachar* hopes that the treatment of guests will not be so partial as on the occasion of the Gaekwar's wedding.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 17th September, was 54 feet and 4 tenths; in the corresponding week of last year it was 57 feet and 2 tenths. The rainfall up to date was 53 inches 96 cents; in the corresponding week of last year it was 69 inches and 12 cents.

FIRE AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MILLS.—On Thursday last the cotton stored in one of the sheds at the Prince of Wales's Mill premises at Chinchpoogly was discovered to be on fire. Prompt assistance being rendered by the mill employés, the fire was speedily extinguished. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on view of the body of Sewram Annundrao, aged thirty-five. Deceased was a domestic servant of Hurriwullub Balgovind, a moneylender, and on the night previous, while suffering from fever, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well in that locality. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

AURUNGABAD.—A correspondent writes under date 20th September:—Colonel Dun, M. S. C., commanding 6th H.C., returned from Europe, stayed here a couple of days, and then proceeded on leave to Australia. He will soon retire from the service. The Rev. D. French expects to be transferred *pro tem* to Secunderabad; we will lose a good pastor. Captain Kirkwood, 6th Infantry H. C., has proceeded on short leave. The last of the monsoon is almost over, and we have had barely half the average quantity of rain. The prospects are rather unfavourable.

AHMEDNUGGUR NOTES.—A correspondent writes:—Colonel Seymour, commanding the Rifle Brigade, is now the commandant of the station, and Major Fagan is the station staff officer. The Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Hamilton, has been transferred to Colaba, and Mr. Oliver, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Poona. Since the full moon (8th) we have had rain in plentiful showers. Grain has become a little cheaper, grass looks green, and our reservoirs are filled with water. Our crops have been saved by the opportune fall of rain, and cholera has disappeared. The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (three companies) are, it is said, to be permanently located here; two more companies from Poona are expected here shortly, when the detachment of H. M.'s 29th Foot returns to their head-quarters at Mhow. The Roman Catholic Library building, which the good priests have superintended, is now completed, and is being used. More funds are required for the S. P. G. Mission Church.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mahomed Ali Abdool Currim, a native cattle-doctor, was yesterday committed for trial by Mr. R. S. Jayaker at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be spurious. The charge was preferred against him by Mr. H. R. Lacey, officer in charge of the Followers Branch, Executive Commissariat Office. The prisoner was engaged by the complainant on the 15th January, 1881, on a salary of Rs. 25, to proceed to Afghanistan, and obtained a certificate from complainant to that effect. He was discharged on the 16th July last, when he was paid off at the rate at which he was engaged; but on the 31st August last he petitioned Colonel Van Heythuysen, Executive Commissariat Officer, for a salary of Rs. 45 per month, and attached to the petition the certificate he held from complainant, previously altering the figures 25 to 45.

THE NAMING OF THE STREETS.—In an article on the naming of the streets and throughfares, the weekly Gujerati paper expresses dissatisfaction at the system pursued by those with whom the matter rests. In a growing city like Bombay the naming of streets and highways ought to be done with great discretion, and on a plan which may have popular acceptance. But at present those with whom the naming rests improve their opportunity to oblige a private friend or requite a personal obligation. For instance, hardly anybody knew that the splendid path which bounds the western limit of a prominent part of Bombay was called the "Khote Path," until its washing away formed matter of consideration by the Town Council. Now, the naming of this very path appears so little to be commended on public grounds, that the *Rast Goftar* wishes the name was washed away with the path. The writer disavows any intention of speaking against Mr. Raghunath Khote; but he considers the time has yet to come when that gentleman's actions may be publicly commemorated; and certainly there was no occasion whatsoever to call one of Her Majesty's highways in the second city in her Empire after Mr. Khote.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Judgment in *re Rule Nisi.*

279-81—Tobin and R.—Rughoonath Gunesh Naik vs. Atmaram Venayek Palker—M. H. Khan.

Motion for hearing.

321-81—Crawford and B.—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Pandav and others vs J. Gordon and others—Cragie L. and O., and H. C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

151-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Kessowjee Naik vs Sakurchund Nagurdass—Jefferson B. and D., Payne and G—Tobin and R., Parkhurst.

281-81—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi vs Beebee Nessa—Tobin and R.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd.	67 73	75 47	67 99	72 67
Sept. 22 Thursday ..	0 12	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
23 Friday	.. ..	0 12	0 8	0 3
Total	67 85	75 59	68 7	72 70
Sept. 23, 1880 ..	63 96	71 81	61 38	69 1

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd September, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·824
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	87
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	76·3
General Direction of Wind*	SW., SSE, SE. SSE.S,SSW,S.
Movement of wind in 21 hours*	261
Fall of Rain*	0·12
Total fall during month	3·63
,, ,, ,, year	67·85

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(23rd September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·885	88·0	calm	1	0·00
Surat.....	·920	85·6	W	0	0·00
Bombay.....	·831	84·9	W S W	10	0·03
Ratnagiri	·941	82·8	W N W (1 mod. t. W	..	0·01
Karwar	·952	80·1	(1 mod. t.	..	0·00
Mangalore....	·961	79·9	calm	2	0·00
Calicut	·947	79·6	W N W	6	0·00
Cochin	·958	83·0	N W	1	0·05
Masulipatam.	·851	89·9	W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·891	87·0	W	4	0·01
Negapatam ..	·904	82·5	S W	5	0·06

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 16th September:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 9th Sept. 1881.		Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 16th Sept. 1881.		Total.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Jabalpur	42	41	0	81	43	28
Sohagpur	43	45	2	97	46	12
Itawere	20	56	3	60	24	16
Nimbora	15	86	2	78	18	64
Sirsoli	12	76	3	0	15	76
Mhasawad.....	13	61	2	5	15	66
Mahejt.....	16	88	1	47	18	35
Pachora	14	92	1	16	16	8
Naidongri	12	19	3	72	15	91
Chalisgaon ...	22	52	1	47	23	99
Nandgaon	8	75	2	84	11	59
Kherwadi	8	16	1	0	9	16
Nassik	16	14	1	8	17	22
Deolali	18	72	0	94	19	66
Ghoti	74	69	2	12	76	81
Nargaon	24	14	1	85	25	99
Warangaon	17	13	2	20	19	33
Hudgi	14	16	3	27	17	43
Mohol	10	29	2	76	13	5
Barsi.....	15	23	0	65	15	88
Keim	10	5	1	0	11	5
Jehur	11	7	0	62	11	69
Ponalwari	6	48	1	66	8	14
Deksal	7	7	0	98	8	5
Dhond	14	59	1	91	16	50
Tallegaon	28	59	0	29	28	88

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Alpine, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 25.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 332 and 207.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 351, 212, and 331.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

WEEK-DAY.—Thursday, Lecture, 6-30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(BELLASIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.)

The Rev. W. R. James, of Calcutta, will (D. V.) preach here for the last time to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock. Subject: "The coming King and the coming Kingdom." All are cordially invited.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m.; and at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Clan Alpine at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 1 Bruce-lane, Mr. F. Mathew, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting being read, the following report of the directors, copies of which had been previously circulated, was taken as read:—

"The directors submit to the shareholders the balance sheet and statement of profit and statement of profit and loss account of the company for the twelve months, commencing from the date of the formation of the company on 1st July, 1880, and ending on 30th June, 1881, together with the report thereupon of the auditors. The shareholders will note that the net profits realised during the period were

On mill account	Rs. 1,91,319	0 2
Less—30th June depreciation fund	,, 15,683	0 0
		1,75,366 0 2
On other properties of the company		1,15,922 15 2
	Total Rs.	2,91,488 15 7

"Out of the above sum of Rs. 2,91,488-15-7 the directors, under the authority of clause 130 of the articles of association, have set aside Rs. 50,000 for reserve fund, leaving Rs. 2,41,488-15-7 available for distribution among the shareholders. The directors accordingly propose a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, which will absorb Rs. 2,40,000; the balance of Rs. 1,488-15-7 being carried to the credit of the profit and loss account of the current year. The directors have likewise transferred to reserve fund Rs. 15,372-8-8 for premium realised by the allotment in the year under report of the 52 unallotted shares of the company. The above sums, aggregating to Rs. 65,372-8, the directors propose to set aside in Bombay Port Trust bonds. The working of the company's mill during the past year has been satisfactory, as appears from the profits realised. Some additions and renewals have been made to the machinery, among which is the substitution of four new boilers, fitted with recent improvements. This will result, the directors expect, in considerable saving in the consumption of coals. The cost of the new boilers has been charged to the reserve depreciation account. The directors have under consideration a proposal for increasing the productive power of the mill by the addition to the present machinery of about 1,000 spindles, space for which can be found in the mill building. The cost of this addition and the construction of a new blow-room which is needed can be provided out of the amount which is at present available as working capital. The mill is insured against fire for Rs. 7,35,000 at a cost of Rs. 8,192-11-10 per annum. The unclaimed wages standing at Rs. 4,057-6-1, the directors propose to transfer to a separate account, to be called compensation account, to which future unclaimed wages also will be added, from which they propose to pay compensation or remuneration to those employés of the company who meet accidents in the mill in the discharge of their duties, or to those who are otherwise deserving of such payments. The Scott Press also had its old boilers removed and new ones substituted. The boilers removed from the mill have been pronounced to be suitable for press work, and two of them were consequently fixed in the Scott Press. The expectations of larger revenue from the cotton green, on the increase of ground rent from 12 annas per yard to one rupee, have not been realised in the past season, owing to the smaller number of bales seeking accommodation on the green. The net revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 33,961-11-6. The directors, agreeing with the wishes expressed by a number of shareholders, intend to apply for the payment in future of half-yearly dividends, instead of annual distribution as hitherto. For the convenience of shareholders, and as a ready means for reference, a plan of the land and other properties of the company is attached to this report. Mr. Mathew, being about to leave India, will shortly resign his place as director of this company and chairman of the board. He therefore takes this opportunity to express the satisfaction he has had in serving with his colleagues, including Mr. Canna, who was a most useful director before he accepted the office of secretary, which he well fills."

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said.—I have great pleasure in proposing this resolution to you, as the report and accounts for the last year show that the position of the company is in all respects satisfactory—a great recovery from the time when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government not only almost ruined the old Colaba Company by entering into active competition by the free use of State funds, but also by refusing to permit the carrying out of works which were necessary for the due development of the company's enterprise. Amongst the works which would have been of great benefit to the company and to the trade of the port was a pier to deep water, for which the company's land which has now been sold to Government affords the best possible site. The company's land between Arthur and Jamsetjee Bunders also affords an excellent site for a dock. The time is, I think, fast passing when it will be thought that the growing trade of this great port could be accommodated for long on a part of the foreshore. Already an extension of the Prince's Dock has been suggested for consideration; and I feel satisfied that the time is not far distant when Government will see the advisability of constructing at Colaba a pier to deep water for the landing and shipping of troops, stores, mails, and passengers. Such a pier at Colaba would add value to the 70,000 square yards of land which you still have unoccupied, and which I advise you not hastily to part with. In the report and accounts you have full particulars of the earnings of your company in the past year. You will observe that Rs. 50,000 have been added to the reserve fund. This was done after careful consideration by the board, who also agreed to meet the views understood to be entertained by some of the shareholders, in future to have the company's accounts made up half-yearly, and as the revenue of the two half-years varies, they agreed to use, when it may be necessary, a part of the reserve fund to help to equalize dividends; but this measure, it is hoped, may not be necessary, as it would be most advisable to have a large reserve fund to be used on occasions as part of the working capital of the company.

Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw Khumbatta said he wished to make some remarks with the best of motives and with honesty of purpose, not from any hostile feeling, but with the view of improving the prospects of the company. He had expressed his views at the last meeting, and he was glad to find that they have had a salutary effect. He meant at present to cast no slur upon anybody, nor upon the board of directors, who, though not strong in number, were strong in point of wealth, influence, intelligence, and mercantile experience. (Hear, hear.) The report of the directors was pretty full, but he wished it gave as ample details as were given in the seventh report of the directors of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, which he held in his hands, and which, he thought, was a model report of directors.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy remarked that the speaker was out of order in referring to or commenting upon the report of another company. Although he had the honour of being the chairman of the company named, Mr. Nanabhoy objected on principle to any invidious comparisons being instituted; and since Mr. Khumbatta was not in order, he should not be allowed to read from the report of another company.

Mr. Khumbatta said he intended to make only a casual reference, but since it was objected to, he would withdraw it. He was glad to say that the present year's report of this company was an elaborate one; and he must congratulate the management on having produced a better report than the last. With reference to the fixed loan of Rs. 81,500, which was liquidated a short time ago, Mr. Khumbatta was of opinion that as it was raised at 4 per cent. interest, it should have been retained for any case of emergency that might have arisen, when interest at higher rates would be charged, even from 9 to 10 per cent. (Cries of "no, no" and applause.) At the time when the company was under the management of Messrs. Rimington and Co., he (Mr. Khumbatta) remembered that money was borrowed at high rates of interest.

A shareholder remarked that the company's present position was entirely different from what it was then.

The chairman said it would have been absurd to borrow money when they did not want it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Khumbatta, referring to the item for coals, said the cost appeared to be rather high, and that it would have been better if the coals were bought when the rates were low. Last year the rate was low, but they had not got the benefit.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel explained that they had taken the valuation and put down the average price of coals.

Mr. Khumbatta next referred to the bales pressed at, and the earnings of some of the rival press companies, remarking that the out-turn of their own press was not satisfactory.

Mr. Varjeevundas asked what the object of the speaker was in going into all the figures.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy remarked that, unless Mr. Khumbatta intended to wind up with a proposition, his remarks were out of order.

Mr. Khumbatta said he had no proposition to bring forward, but offered suggestions only.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Then what is the use of your remarks? Mr. Chairman, I submit that Mr. Khumbatta is out of order.

The chairman was of opinion that Mr. Khumbatta was not in order unless he confined himself to the affairs of their own company and had a proposition to offer. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Kaikhosroo Heeramanek wished to reply to the remarks of Mr. Khumbatta, with a view to show to the shareholders that, in the hands of the present directors, their property was well looked after in every respect.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee objected to Mr. Heeramanek being permitted to address the meeting on matters on which Mr. Khumbatta was prevented from speaking.

Mr. Dosabjee Cursetjee Shroff remarked that if Mr. Heeramanek had to speak of anything mentioned in the report he would be in order, but if he wished only to reply to Mr. Khumbatta he would certainly be out of order. Any explanation about the affairs of the company should come from the directors themselves.

The chairman said there was nothing to be replied to by the directors.

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1881, now submitted to the meeting, be taken as read, and approved and confirmed.

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., and seconded by Mr. N. M. Wadia, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share out of the profits of the company be paid

H. M. Campbell; to remain—Captain S. H. Lomax, and Lieutenant A. Gordon.

1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.—To embark during trooping season.—Major W. A. T. Heldon, C.M.G., and Major L. J. Colum; to remain—Lieutenant T. G. Clery; to proceed home for duty at the depot—Captain H. H. Prior.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.—To embark during trooping season.—Major H. J. T. Walpole, Captain P. G. Hill, and Lieutenant W. P. St. Mildmay; to remain—Lieutenant A. R. Pemberton.

BENGAL.

EXECUTION.—At Calcutta, Makan Chandra Bannarjia, the man convicted of the murder of his aunt and sentenced to death by the Criminal Sessions Court now sitting, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Sept. 20th, declaring his innocence to the last.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Owing to the unfavourable weather and the circumstance of the early hour at which the meeting was convened on Monday afternoon, so few gentlemen attended that it became necessary to adjourn the occasion for another day; and Signor Pompei will now personally engage the favour of the presence of such of our leading townsmen as are interested in the provision of an operatic company. Signor Pompei has perfected arrangements which allow of a selected company at once being engaged at a monthly expenditure not exceeding 20,000 francs or say Rs. 12,000. Notice will be given of the late of another meeting, and it is hoped that the public will respond to this call.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

A RUNNING TIGER TARGET.—A moveable target, in the form of a tiger, is now in course of erection under the direction of Captain Fenwick, Adjutant and Instructor of Musketry, Madras Volunteer Guards, and under the superintendence of Sergeant Instructor Cammani, at the Rifle Range, St. Thome, for the use of the men of the Madras Volunteer Guards.—*Madras Mail.*

EXTIRPATION OF THE PRICKLY-PEAR.—Government are anxious to extirpate the prickly pear, yet it is frequently planted as a hedge by the ryots. The Collector of the Chingleput District has notified, that if the ryots wish to avoid having to spend their time or money in removing this nuisance, they should endeavour to meet the wishes of Government. The village officers and leading ryots should themselves use for fences the plant called *Kiloovay Mookoo* or *Korrolapully* instead of the prickly pear, and advise others to do so. Both these plants grow quickly, and the latter answers the purpose of fuel.—*Madras Mail.*

AN ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Palman, an attorney-at-law, on Tuesday, appeared before Colonel T. Weldon, the Chief Magistrate, and applied for an adjournment till this day, to enable him to engage counsel in the case in which he was asked to show cause why the order passed at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, last Thursday, granting him twenty rupees as costs, should not be cancelled or amended on the ground that this order was obtained by his falsely representing to the Magistrate that that was the actual amount of his cost, whereas, as it was ascertained on the solemn affirmation of two persons, his costs amounted to only four rupees.—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS DEATH RATE.—From the 10th to the 16th instant, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 214 Hindoos, and 35 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 273 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 289. The deaths are thus classified; 14 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 72 from fever, 21 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, 1 from cholera, and 150 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 379,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 35·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·9 per 1,000 per annum.

NOTICES.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,

AT THE TOILET,

AND IN THE BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, NEW YORK, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

SELLING AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUN.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possibly and disagreeable after effects are entirely [illegible]. Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills [illegible] they frequently contain SOLID PAR[illegible]us, which accumulate in the [illegible] evils.

[illegible]PHODYNE is a[illegible]greeable [illegible]in its act[illegible]on, while [illegible] and as a [illegible]peutic agents [illegible]its use [illegible]their [illegible]us [illegible]and [illegible]ad.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS .....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... „ 39

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,

Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS FOR

BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT

received by every mail-steamer.

Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
„ „ 3-8 „ Pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	„ 28	„ 30 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Do. do. *2 stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lalitte	„ 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Uzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs.	5 4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	„	3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	„	6 0

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875, December 29.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,

CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,

LONDON.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS-MAKERS,

31, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

J. MEYERS AND CO.'S

[illegible]ATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from

[illegible]RSETJEE JEWELLER,

[illegible]nt in

[illegible]

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &C.,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.

WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under the Steam Hammer.

IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected

ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.

FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economicnl Steam Pumps yet introduced.

HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.

METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.

PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

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GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

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AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34	8 36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28	12 30 8	„ Rauzan (After-Dinner Wines)	30 0	32 0
25	12 27 12	„ Palmer (After-Dinner Wines)	27 0	29 0
23	0 25 0	„ La Rose (After-Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21	0 23 0	St. Julien (After-Dinner Wines)	22 0	24 0
17	4 19 4	Cantenac (After-Dinner Wines)	18 0	20 0
15	12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13	8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15	12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9	4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
24	0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19	4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15	8 ..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33	0 34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26	12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22	8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19	4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
26	12 28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17	12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19	4 ..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55	8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
54	8 57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0	60 0
33	0 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8	..
35	4 36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	38 8
32	12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25	8 27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	28 8
10	0 45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28	12 30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43	0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32	8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43	0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32	8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40	8 ..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33	12 ..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29	8 31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, Mellow	31 0	33 0
24	4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19	4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19	4 ..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30	0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
38	12	Amontillado A. 1, rare old .. gold seal	40	8
36	12	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38	8
28	12	Solera	30	8
28	4	Amoroso, superior .. black seal	29	8
27	4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28	0
22	0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. .. red seal	23	0
21	0	Pale, dry medium .. .. yellow seal	22	0
20	0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16	12	A Good Dinner Wine .. .. white seal	17	8
16	12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17	8
27	12	Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	30	0
33	8	Madeira, excellent Wine .. .. ..red seal	34	0

Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
36	4 ..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38	0 ..
26	4 28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27	8 29 8
22	0 23 0	Desert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23	0 24 0
19	4 21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20	0 22 0
14	8 16 4	Spanish Port	15	0 17 0
23	0 ..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24	0 ..

LIQUEURS.

49	0 51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51	0 53 4
7	0 ..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ..	7	4 ..
6	0 ..	Do. Yellow „ ..	6	4 ..
71	12	Benedictine	75	0
51	4 55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best ..	53	8 57 8
47	8 ..	Noycau de Martinique	49	8 ..
37	0	Creme de Noyeau	38	8
38	12 40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40	8 42 8
26	0 ..	Orange Bitters, best	27	0 ..
30	12 ..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32	0 ..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice ..		28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	29 0
29	8 White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32	12 Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37	8 Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
43	4 Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22	4 RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20	8 fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22	4 GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22	4 DRY GIN	23 0
22	4 FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16	10 WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23	4 WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18	0 SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18	0 GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15	0 Cognac	15 8
13	0 „	13 8
11	4 „	11 8
10	8 „	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8	12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
16 Gals.		16 Gals.
Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
216	0 St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161	0 MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals.	13½ Gals.	27 Gals.	54 Gals.
	Per Jar.	Octaves.	Quarter Cask.	Hhds.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. NANOCKJEE COWASJEE TADIWALLA, of Morcums and Co,

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... ...Rs. 25
„ hunting „ ... ... „ 30
„ half-hunting „ ... ... „ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... ... Rs. 40
„ hunting „ ... ... „ 45
„ half hunting „ ... ... „ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine „ 50
„ hunting case „ ... „ 60
„ half hunting case ... .. „ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

A RIVAL TO ADEN.

THE restlessness of late exhibited by France and the ascendency in the direction of certain of her foreign relations obtained by the "Forward" school have probably been not altogether due to political causes. *That jealousy of the commercial prosperity* of other countries has had its share in inducing her to assume her present attitude is indicated by several symptoms. There is too much probability that our treaty of commerce with her may be put an end to by the adoption on her part of a policy of unmitigated, or scarcely mitigated, protection. Recent *French legislation with regard to the mercantile marine may*, without any gross injustice, be characterized as an attempt to wrest from us a share in the enormous oceanic *carrying trade of which we are* yearly obtaining more. The Great Maritime public works, the enlargement of commercial harbours, the *improvement of communications between the sea* coast and more or least out-of-the-way districts, which have been effected or begun within *the last five or six years* ence of an active [illegible] spirit. However mistaken may be the [illegible] on which this spirit is impelling Frenchmen to proceed, it is pretty sure to lead before long to some very important results. For several years the business nations of the West, the manufacturing nations especially, have been looking for new markets for their products. Old markets are becoming over-stocked or are being monopolized by powerful neighbours. Tariffs are practically closing others; and although a tariff blockade may have but a short life, it may yet last long enough to awkwardly complicate international trade. The eyes of trading Europe have seen in the semi-civilized nations of inner Africa the most promising customers for many of our manufactures. If there is to be a race for the possession of their custom, France has, not improbably, got a good start. The military or commercial strategy by the aid of which she seems bent on securing pre-eminence in northern Africa is apparently of that "Anaconda" pattern of the value of which the world was told [illegible] much during the Secession War in America.

A glance at a map of the continent will show how great a portion of Africa lying north of the tenth degree has already been brought within the region of French influence. If the fate which has befallen Tunis is eventually to befall Tripoli, it is likely enough that five-sixths of the Mediterranean African shore will be lined with French Custom-houses. Morocco and Egypt both of whose coast-lines are insignificant in extent compared with that which lies between them, would then afford the only means of access to the inland nations which they cut off from the sea. Morocco, however, offers few facilities for the opening of trade routes. They would have to run through regions inhabited by barbarous and inevitably hostile tribes, and to cross great deserts, or else be of excessive length to avoid such inconveniences. The proper path to the oases of the north-west seems to lie through the great riverine district of the Athlantic coast south of Cape Blanco. This is already in the hands of the French, whose colony of Senegal and its dependencies stretches from the cape just named several hundred miles to the southward, and contains the mouths of the chief African rivers outside Egypt. Posts have been established 600 miles inland from the Island of St. Louis in the estuary of the Senegal, and the route of commerce to this part of interior Africa has perhaps been already determined. The political condition of Egypt, influenced as it is by the peculiar international position which it occupies at present, as well as the physical features of the country, mark it out as the highway to the equatorial regions of North-Eastern Africa. Excellent as the commercial situation due to this is it has recently been "turned" by French enterprise in African colonization. Obock is a place the name of which it is very likely that, except in an occasional succinct telegram in a newspaper, few Englishmen have ever heard of. Professor Gaffarel in his volume on "Les Colonies Françaises" (published by Germer Bailliere and Co. last year), tells us a good deal about it. Its acquisition was directly prompted by that of Perim by ourselves. It lies just outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb—the entrance to the Red Sea—and is under fifty miles from Perim, and one hundred and fifty from Aden. It is at the mouth of the Gulf of Tajourah, the deep inlet that indents the coasts of Somauli land. When the work of cutting the Suez Canal had actually begun we took possession of the Isle of Perim, anticipating by a coup-de-main—according to a legend current in Anglo-Indian circles—an attempt of the French to do the same. The agent of France [illegible] taken proposed to indemnify his country for the loss of the position which we had laid hold of by acquiring a site for a colony or naval station in the neighbourhood. Obock appeared to him the most suitable place for the purpose, and he purchased the village and surrounding territory from the Somauli chief to whom they were supposed to belong for a moderate sum of money. The French flag was, however, not hoisted for some years; and it is only very recently that an actual establishment has been formed at Obock. It is said to possess many natural advantages. There are two separate anchorages of large extent, with a depth of water ranging from five to fifteen fathoms, protected from the swell of the outside sea by coral reefs, and sheltered from northerly and westerly winds by high cliffs. It has been alleged that a perfectly secure harbour might easily be made, and that the necessary material is to be found in the neighbourhood.

Without taking a very enthusiastic view of the place, it is easy to see that, in commercial and maritime respects, there are by no means inconsiderable. As to mere geographical situation, it is certainly in no way inferior to Aden. In some particulars it is distinctly superior. Vessels in want of coal, after the long encounter with head winds with which Red Sea voyagers must be familiar, would have a hundred miles less to traverse after passing the straits if they could replenish their stock instead of at Aden, as they are now obliged to do. All the coal at the latter place has to be brought from Europe, and its price increased by the freight paid for so long a voyage. Aden is absolutely without water, except such as is collected at "the Cantonments" in the immense cisterns which every visitor is taken to see, or is produced by artificial distillation at "the Point." Obock, on the other hand, has plenty of wells and coal is found in the neighbourhood. As far as inland trade is concerned, Aden commands none of the countries near it. Any of them which promised any trade worth striving for could probably be just as easily reached from other points of the coast. This is an essential feature of the peninsular configuration of Arabia. But at Obock it may turn out that the gateway to Abyssinia, Shoa, and Somauliland is situated. Both French and Italians seem to be of opinion that the introduction of European manufactures into those and the neighbouring countries may be best effected from some point north of Berbera. A French traveller, countenanced by Minylick of Abyssinia, has already attempted to open a trade route from Obock to Shoa. It is apparently the probable success of this enterprise which has encouraged the French Government to take steps for securing the position already obtained at the former port. It would be almost ridiculous to attach any warlike value to the new station of France on the East African coast. No doubt it has a better anchorage than Aden, which has a miserable one, but it will be long before any efforts could make it a dangerous neighbour to that eastern Gibraltar. Should it be made an important arsenal few people should rejoice thereat more than ourselves. Every distant naval station founded by France is a fresh hostage to peace with a great maritime Power. Still, its acquisition may give the French as complete a monopoly of the trade of the surrounding region as the possession of Saigon has that of Indo-China.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TONNAGE OF SHIPS.

IN an article dealing with the report of the Royal Commission on Tonnage, the *Times* says:—The present rules for the measurement of tonnage are enforced under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854. The total cubical contents of the ship below deck and of the closed spaces above [illegible] is taken as the gross tonnage. From this [illegible]ction is made, in all ships for the crew, and [illegible]eamers for the propelling power. The cargo- [illegible]g or freight-earning space thus ascertained [illegible]et, or register tonnage, on which dues and [illegible]s are levied, and which determines, in various [illegible] the legal liabilities of the vessel. The Com- [illegible]ers acknowledge that the application of [illegible]stem has given rise to innumerable per- [illegible]es. Differences of construction and changes [illegible]e, and variations in use and management, [illegible] it manifestly almost impossible so to [illegible]he test of cubical capacity that all ships [illegible] equally and reasonably charged. But the [illegible]hatever its shortcomings and its inequali- [illegible] now been adopted by the British mercan- [illegible]e, including 30,000 vessels of all kinds; [illegible]miliar to British shipowners, shippers, and [illegible]men; and a complex system of transactions, of immense extent and amount, is regulated by it. The United States, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Italy, Russia, and almost all the smaller European nations, except Belgium, have adopted the English plan so far as the measurement of gross tonnage is concerned, though, unfortunately, they do not arrive at the net register tonnage in the same way as we do. The importance of having a uniform system of tonnage measurement for all nations is universally recognized, but, though negotiations have been carried on for years, it is "only after long and patient discussion that they have resulted in the present "approximation to uniformity of practice." Questions respecting the navigation of the Danube and of the Suez Canal led to the assembling at Constantinople of an International Tonnage Commission in 1873, which drew up rules affirming the principle of the British plan of measurement. With some trifling modifications, tonnage passing through the Suez Canal is now measured according to that plan. The majority of the Commissioners consider that it would be unwise to surrender the practical advantage of this "approximation to uniformity" and at the same time, to encounter all the inconveniences of a reform which would disturb existing engagements, financial and other. They pronounce against the alternative methods of measurement or assessment which have been proposed, and all of which, they contend, would involve, in addition to the evils of unnecessary change anomalies and inequalities of their own. They suggest, therefore, that the law should be amended in the direction of the recommendations of the International Commission of 1873, giving greater *elasticity to the rules for measurement, and making* more liberal deductions in computing the net register tonnage. The Commissioners who have signed the report are Mr. Norwood, M.P., Mr. Corry, M.P., Mr. Royden, and Mr. Pearce representing the shipping interest; Sir J. Stokes, one of the Commissioners at *Constantinople and the British representative on* the Council of the Suez Canal: Sir E. J. Reed, M.P.; Mr. Hornby and Mr. Capper, representing *the harbours and docks interest; and Mr. Thomas* Gray, of the Board of Trade.

Three Commissioners dissent from the report. Mr. *Glover, ex-President of the British Chamber of* Shipping, is even more conservative than the majority, and objects to any change in the law as likely *to injure English interests. Mr. Waymouth, the* Secretary of Lloyd's Register, condemns the present system as inequitable, inconvenient, and obsolete, *and advocates the adoption of the amount of dead-*weight a ship is capable of carrying on a fixed load line as the basis of tonnage. But, as we have said, *the proposal which comes most directly into conflict* with that of the Commissioners is made by Mr. Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner, who declares *that "a total change of system is absolutely re-*quired." This conclusion, he says, was forced upon him in the course of the inquiry. He strives to show how difficult it is to carry out the present of the rule for measuring cubical contents, how irregular is the effect of the deductions, and how the changes proposed by the majority will only increase the evils of any plan for measuring tonnage by freight-earning capacity. He insists that "well-deck" ships—that is, ships with open spaces on deck, closed round by bulwarks, which may retain a large quantity of water—are favoured by the measurement of covered spaces only for tonnage. It is disputed whether these ships are less safe than others, but the Senior Nautical Assessor to the Board of trade is of opinion that "no man of common sense can for a moment assert that it conduces to the safety of the ship to have a heavy weight of sea water on her deck." With respect to the argument from the advantage of international uniformity in tonnage measurement, Mr. Rothery allows that it would be worth keeping if it existed; but, as he alleges, it does not exist. The principal maritime nations, indeed, have taken cubic contents, or freight-earning capacity, as the basis of tonnage but the manner in which the net or registered tonnage is arrived at differs in every case from ours. Besides the English rule, there are four distinct rules for allowance with respect to crew-space, and six distinct rules for allowance with respect to propelling power. The loss in the abandonment of the present system would, according to Mr. Rothery, be imaginary rather than real. There is no reason why a better method, if there be one, should not be applied, and of the superiority of the displacement tonnage system, which has been advocated by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, Assistant Senior Nautical Assessor to Board of Trade, the Wreck Commissioner has no doubt whatever. The plan implies that every ship shall have a fixed load-line, and the basis of tonnage is a fraction of the ship's displacement under loaded terms, the water space she would occupy if brought down to the load-line." It appears that eminent scientific and professional witnesses have given their opinion that there would be no difficulty in practically applying this test. The question of a compulsory load-line is a very doubtful one; but Mr. Rothery waives this point, and is willing that shipowners should be allowed to fix the load-line themselves, believing that they would be deterred from putting it too high by the disinclination to pay excessive dues, and from putting it too low, since this would deprive the vessel of a part of its carrying power.

The displacement tonnage system, it is urged, would get rid of the exemptions which make the present state of things so confusing. The unity of the proposed change is also maintained. In docks and harbours, rivers and canals, the ship's displacement, or the water space occupied, is a fair measure of the service rendered, for which owners or charterers have to pay. The main objections to the displacement rule are that it would tell in favour of passenger ships, and that it would necessitate a new registration and a general revision of dock dues. Mr. Rothery considers these vigorously and in detail; but the settlement of the points at issue must be left to experts. It undoubtedly appears that there are some cogent and obvious reasons in favour of a radical change in the existing tonnage measurement law which are not disposed of by the somewhat timorous and apologetic conservatism of the report. "Practical men" are often unreasonably alarmed at the prospect of any reform whatever merely because it threatens to be large and sweeping and disturbing. If there be, in the opinion of persons competent to judge, any foundation for Mr. Rothery's impeachment of the existing system, the alternative plan which he proposes has the merits, at any rate, of simplicity in principle and facility in application. Of course it may not be true that, as Mr. Rothery asserts, it is impossible to ascertain the freight-earning capacity of a vessel, and, in any case, unfair to make it a basis of taxation; but the report does not supply a conclusive refutation. The vagueness of the measurements for gross tonnage and the uncertainties of the exemptions and deductions in arriving at net tonnage are undisputed. Allowances to steam for propelling power are so absurd that actually, in some cases, vessels are assessed for tonnage at a *minus* quantity and escape the payment of dues altogether—though in strictness, it should seem, they ought to receive a premium! On the assumption that Mr. Rothery's criticisms on the present system are well founded, it is clear that the proposals of the report will produce no sensible improvement, but rather some aggravation of existing evils. The issues thus raised will meet with attention from all who are interested in our mercantile marine. It would be most improper to prejudge them, but we do not think we are wrong in saying that the Report signed by the majority of the Commissioners does not conclude the question.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—Many communications on the Central Asian question have been recently interchanged between the British and Russian Foreign Offices. No definite result can be noted up to date beyond what is most undesirable—that the Czar Alexander III. has been disagreeably impressed by the nagging and at the same time irresolute character displayed by the present Government with regard to Russian movements in Asia. The fact is, that the English Government has placed itself in a difficult position. At the opening of the present session, on the accession of Alexander III., Ministers were in a great hurry to declare their belief in Russia's good intentions. M. de Giers, thoroughly sympathising with their ideas, was kind enough to give official assurances on the subject, and made a formal announcement concerning General Skobeleff's recall as an indication that further aggressive movements were not contemplated. It was perfectly well known to everybody that immediately on the fall of Geok Tepe General Skobeleff, who was in very bad health and saw that no further glory was to be gained for the moment, petitioned to be allowed to return to St. Petersburg. Jealousy at headquarters prevented an immediate assent to his request, but after a considerable delay it was granted by the late Emperor shortly before his death. Nevertheless the English Government eagerly took M. de Giers' hint, and, with great solemnity, notified in Parliament the recall of General Skobeleff as a most satisfactory action on the part of the present Emperor. Other [illegible]ons were demanding all the energy, and they were most anxious to [illegible] public anxiety in England and to avoid questions in Parliament on Central Asian affairs. Meanwhile Russia has not been idle, and further facts as to what had been done prior to General Skobeleff's return have come to the knowledge of the English Government. They are of a most disquieting nature. Lord Hartington's recent remarks in the House of Commons were addressed to the Russian Government, but they have had no effect, for the Czar's Ministers are perfectly aware that nothing could be so inconvenient to the Gladstone Ministers as an acknowledged revival of difficulties in Central Asia. The English Foreign Office continue their nagging despatches and inquiries, but they most carefully avoid raising any distinct issue, although they know that Russia, availing herself of the opportunity, is pushing on with all possible speed. The evident suggestion has been made that England should be represented on a commission for the delimitation of the Persian north-eastern frontier, but no formal demand has been made to the Russian Government, for fear that a refusal might become known, and reawaken the anxiety of the British public. This frontier question is of the very highest importance. The theory which the Russian Foreign Office has adopted on the subject is that no frontier exists, and they base this assumption on the fact that General Skobeleff pushed his reconnaissances after Geok Tepe to within a few versts of Mohammedabad, an undoubtedly Persian town, without meeting any Persian outposts or officials to check his progress. The Russian diplomatists when this subject is broached declare that it is impossible to discuss it at present, as there are no data to go upon. They intend, they say, to send an expedition to obtain the necessary information. This means, in plain English, that they do not wish to discuss the subject until they have had time to occupy some of the more important points, their right to which English statesmen might be inclined to question, and I have received information that the town of Sarrakhs is already included in their plans of occupation. One of the most important moves which has been made in this direction is the appointment through Russian influence of the Sipah as Governor of Khorassan. This official was recently in St. Petersburg as special envoy to the Czar on the occasion of his Majesty's accession. He was treated with the highest consideration, and was completely gained over to Russian views, so that he will be quite blind to the Russian infringements of the Shah's territory. Under such circumstances progress will be rapid, and unless the attention of the public can be forced to the question, everything will be comfortably settled between the Persian and Russian officials, whilst the British Government closes its eyes, and consoles itself with the reflection that a Parliamentary difficulty is avoided. On the other hand, all who are acquainted with the actual internal condition of Russia and the really pacific character of the present Czar know that if genuine firmness were substituted for nagging despatches, the Russian Government must and would even with good grace consent to restrain their action within limits compatible with the reasonable demands of the British nation.

SPURIOUS MILITARY TITLES.

BRITISH travellers in the United States have often recorded their surprise that almost every well-to-do man of a pushing disposition in that country affects the prefix of colonel or general. These titles are in consequence so vulgarised in the States, that no one supposes for any instant that more than a fraction of the would-be designates really have at any time held a military command of the rank which they arrogate. We regret to note that a similar ambition to boast a military title is gaining ground annually among certain classes of English society, and that the prefix of captain, major, or colonel, which in our younger days we were wont to associate only with those who held, or had held at some time or other, a commission in the regular forces of corresponding rank, is now constantly claimed by respectable but ambitious self-made men, who happen to hold commands in the auxiliary forces. We can recall an instance where a sporting London haberdasher, whose claim to military honours consisted of commending a company of volunteers raised from his own counter-skippers, flaunted "Captain S." on his card, and similarly appended the cockade to his livery. The more curious part of this latest affectation is that it is taken up almost exclusively by volunteer officers, and not by those who hold commissions in the militia or yeomanry and who have never attained similar rank in the regular forces. It used to be no uncommon thing in past years to hear a captain of a yeomanry troop spoken of as "captain" by local tenantry and farmers, even though he had never soared so high in the Queen's service. But the prefix was not claimed by the gentleman so designated: it did not figure on his card; his own family ignored it, and his social equals were never expected so to address him. The promotion was an extraneous compliment on the part of his own troop, arising from his own relation to them, and it often spread somewhat wider among the social friends of those under his command; but this was all. When the militia were out in the spring the officers at their hotel mess at the county town might *pro tem.* be designated by their rank in the regiment, especially by the landlord and hangers-on of the establishment; but when the regiment had been dismissed to their homes and the [illegible]ums had been laid by for the year, the titles were laid [illegible] with them, and it was considered the height of vulgarity for [illegible] officer to attempt to import into his own society any reminiscence of his militia rank in the shape of a prefix. If he had really commanded a company in the regular forces before he settled down to country life, the case was different; but then he bore his honours for his army career, and not because he now served in yeomanry or militia. To this day, if there is one subject more than another on which it is an insult to himself and to the regular forces if he were spoken of as captain, major, or colonel, it is the quondam soldier who has, after leaving the regular service, joined the auxiliary forces, and who did not while in the regulars rank which he now [illegible] holds in the auxiliary service. The ex-lieutenant of a marching regiment remains plain Mr., though he may now command an auxiliary regiment; the local manufacturer, who never smelt powder except at a review, and who commands a company under the said ex-lieutenant, often disports himself as "captain," not only in the drill shed, but also in whatever society he may frequent.—*Field.*

AUTUMN IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

IT is the 11th of August, as we may assume, when, having slept in the hotel at the little town where we bid adieu to the railway, we are awakened by the boots for early breakfast. The blinds are drawn up, and through a flying shower, the sun comes streaming in at the windows. The shower is only the pride of the morning; and there is the promise, nay, the certainty, of a splendid day. We look out across the waters of the firth to the range of blue mountains, bounding the northern horizon, with their summits still swathed in wreaths of mist. The light breeze scarcely ruffles the surface of the estuary, while here and there are patches preternaturally calm. The troops of seafowl are swooping and screaming, and a deliciously penetrating odour comes to us from the seaweed strewn on the beach; for it is low water, and the sea shallows slowly, and a wide stretch of the sand is left bare. Delightful as are the sights and sounds and smells, it seems a sin to loiter within doors on such a morning. Breakfast is despatched, and the "machine" is at the door, drawn by a couple of sturdy Highland "garrons" that will have their work cut out for them before they drag us over the hills, with those gun-cases and portmanteaux that are rolling promiscuously. But there is no hurry, for the day is long, and we are willing to perform much of the drive at a foot's pace. Over the first part of the journey the machine makes creditable play, for the road lies on a flat between the sands and the cornfields. Then passing a little local watering-place in the bottom of a romantic glen, and crossing the bridge over the brawling salmon stream, the road begins to wind upwards through heathery hills. Yet every here and there it dips again to rejoin the banks of a river, which threads at long intervals a series of mountain lochs, alternating rushes and cataracts with stretches of calmer water, where it spreads out over the shallows. The shelving banks of many of the lochs are overhung with clusters of feathering birches; now and again we came upon a piece of oak coppice, or on the weatherbeaten firs with warped limbs that have twined their knotted roots round the rocks rising abruptly out of the river. Further on and higher up the country becomes more savage. There is nothing but heather to be seen in the foreground or middle distance, except where the purple moors break away into black, watery bogs, or where you may get the view by way of variety, on the smiling pastures of the strath. But on those higher hills framing the pictures on either side and before us, the heather grows thinner and thinner till it disappears in deserts of stone; and above all are peaks and broken precipices or bald scalps of slaty rock. The sun is gilding these rocks and everything else, even throwing a cheerful tinge of yellow over the peat bogs; the shadows from some floating clouds are flecking the sparkling landscape in places, and falling in grey patches on the blue lochs. As you breathe the invigorating air and are dazzled by the brilliancy of the sunglow, you appreciate all the glories of a perfect day in the Highlands. All animated nature seems as happy as your own party—the hawks and carrion crows hovering in the air; the swallows and insects skimming the water; the young broods of game basking on some bank by the roadside, and the wild ducks rising lazily from the pools, or from among the rushes by some of the burns. They seem to know that the guns are stored away in the cases and that shooting does not begin before the morrow. The lodge for which we are bound stands in a decidedly bleak situation. The only wood is a plantation of stunted larches, serving very imperfectly their purpose of a screen; and the only attempts at ornamental grounds are the gravel sweep before the entrance and a "kale yard" within walls of turf. But to-day, with the grey peat smoke curling up against the mountain in the background, and the sunbeams reflected from the lozenged window panes; with the sparrows twittering from the thatch and the ponies switching their flowing tails merrily in the paddock, it looks the very picture of homelike comfort. With a promising sunset and a high glass, you go to bed full of pleasurable hope for the morrow; and should that sort of weather continue for a week or two—occasional showers are welcome rather than otherwise—the days will glide by on downy wings, while you scarcely note the swiftness of their flight.—*Saturday Review.*

GERMAN OPINION OF ENGLAND.

THE *National Zeitung* in a leading article says:—The British Parliament has been devoting seven months of strenuous and persevering labour to the most ungrateful of all tasks, the adjustment of Irish affairs. The House of Commons had to meet all obstacles which a turbulent minority could place in the way of a regular transaction of business: it was continuously constrained to oppose an unlimited patience and an unremitting endurance to the obstructions and provocations of the Irish brigade. Nevertheless, these obstacles have been overcome, every one of them. The clever and incisive style in which Mr. Gladstone led the debate, the unbroken unity of the Liberals, the discretion of the Conservatives in the Lower House, and the wise resignation of the Lords in what was recognised as necessary and unavoidable, give us the pleasing picture of a political condition in which arduous questions can be solved without producing a dangerous crisis or convulsion. Not England alone, but all friends of constitutional liberty and peaceful progress in the world, can look back on the past session with satisfaction, for it forms a fine page in England's parliamentary history. As to the probable effect of the Irish Land Bill we reserve our judgment. We can hardly believe the Irish question to be now at rest for ever. But the very undertaking of an attempt of this kind ought to have a soothing effect on Irishmen. The English have given proof of a strong and lively desire to do justice to the appeals and the wants of the Irish, and have in this respect followed the voice of the best instincts within them. Their national spirit is an interesting mixture of selfishness, of true Christianity and genuine humanity; and, if we are not mistaken, we think we perceive that the latter element has of late been steadily gaining in strength and power. The number of grand acts of charity and of private sacrifice for the public welfare is nowhere greater than in England. Public opinion favours all endeavours proceeding from philanthropic motives. To do full justice to Ireland was a cry which found an echo in all classes of the population, and this popular feeling caused all the formidable obstacles in the way of very serious and trenchant a measure as the Irish Land Bill to be overcome. We know that this favourable view of England and the English is not at present fashionable in influential quarters in Germany, where the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, the preaching of free trade, &c., are declared to be the mere outcome of low selfishness. But we intend to be impartial, and it is with pleasure that we contemplate among English statesmen the desire to do what is good and right, come what may, and to refreshing wherever it may appear and especially for us, now that the furtherance of class interests is being magnified by our government press as the highest object of statesmanship, and that questions of great political and social importance are decided in an opportunist fashion, either according to the might wielded by their partizans or according to the expected increase of power to Government by their adoption. In England we have just been seeing that a higher view can be held, and that humanity and justice can be pursued without weakening the State. The Land Bill has produced no tempests, nor has it destroyed the alliance and good feeling between the nobility and gentry and the lower classes; but it has shown the strength of parliamentary institutions, and justified the expectation that such reforms as may in future turn out to be necessary for the United Kingdom, will be carried out by peaceable agreement, and without a revolution. The House of Lords has had an opportunity to feel, that, it it desires to preserve and secure its influence on the moulding of the future, it does best not to stem the current of the age, but to meet it in a conciliatory spirit, and that it behoves the Peers to avoid even the semblance of mistaking their own interests for those of the country. The British Constitution has for centuries shown a wonderful elasticity which adapts it to the requirements of a new age without damaging its durability. The events of the session just past make us believe that England's future stands under the same auspicious signs which have given her an unparalleled position in the world.

WOMEN AT FIFTY.

IN an article under the above heading the *Spectator* says it is absolutely untrue that under tolerably fair conditions, a woman is "played out" when she has seen forty-five. If all goes well, or even not very ill, a woman more frequently than not takes a new departure at about fifty. It is preposterous to assume that a woman of mature age is likely to be behind her growing daughters, or her growing sons in effectiveness of intellect, in aptitude for "subjects" new or old, in general brightness and susceptibility. In what might be called "quality," in the French sense of the word, she is, upon the suppositions we have just made, so much the superior being, that if the daughters, and the sons, too, do not feel it, there is something wrong with them. It must, indeed, be granted as a preliminary that there is love between the husband and the wife, and that the young people are good in harness, and above all, in themselves; but with these inclusions, little more is needed. And the battle is to the strong. A grey hair is a grey hair, a crow's-foot a crow's-foot,—and these rarely come to the young; but "certainly," as Lord Bacon says, "it is no marvel the [illegible]ough persons in years seem many times more amiable [illegible] *pulchrorum autumnus* [illegible] comely but by pardon, and severe but for [illegible] to make up the comeliness." It is the mistake of [illegible] giddy adolescence, or sand-blind conceit, to suppose that a woman of fifty cannot be exquisitely beautiful, cannot command a large range of his nature; cannot take up all the glad [illegible] of life, and fully radiate it again, for [illegible]im and for others. In all this, we are, of course, leaving out, with a sad heart, the miserable [illegible] of the very poor. But even with the gentler [illegible]ral rule holds; and among them, some of the [illegible]somest women are women [illegible]en of advanced maturity, but released from the pressure of the cares and toils which young children bring. Such women may even be observed to take a fresh start in mental growth; they read more [illegible]ing. Such women may even be observed to take a fresh start in mental men, pick up general knowledge, and become more agreeable companions than ever. These remarks become more striking, true, as we carry our eyes upwards in the scale of money and culture. Rahel, who was always ill, wrote [illegible]e at fifty years of age that she felt in most particulars [illegible]s just as she did at fourteen or fifteen; that she had, on the whole, the same opinions and inclinations as at thirty, only that the background of her [illegible]fe was richer with gathered experience and well-connected thought. She laid stress upon the connectedness, meaning, no doubt, that she could take birds-eye views better than in earlier life; and we add [illegible], that at her ripe age of joyful yearning or tendency to look forward had sprung up in her, which was a kind of echo of the feeling of early youth. Of course, every woman is not Rahel; but it was certainly no [illegible] of hers to expect [illegible] why, she asks, should they believe the old? Wrinkles are no testimony." No; but one may add that they can believe "for the work's sake;" and, in spite of prejudice of nearness, apprehend a little of what Rahel meant, and what is exemplified in the lives and letters of numbers of women of ripe age. Not to quote other ladies of great ability and culture, take a very ignorant old country dame, William Godwin's mother. She puts "succages" for sausages, and had, on the whole, a hide-bound sort of intellect; but what wise, hearty, lively, penetrating letters she writes! The cold Godwin, himself forty-five, says at her death that he felt as if he had now no one to counsel him and take care of him. But, to go to a type common enough, something between Dame Durden and Rahel, take the mother of Frederick, in Mr. Coventry Patmore's "Faithful for Ever;" you may meet her any day in ordinary society. Nothing can be more beautifully wise than her letters; and though it is true that a poet writes the felicitous things for her, yet the poet has something of Richardson's truthfulness. Such a lady had no need to ask for toleration from clever young people. But to pass to another point.

What did Geraint do for his wife Enid? "He compass'd her with sweet observances and worship." It is one recompense for the many drawbacks of civilisation, that it has increased our power of doing for women what this rough knight did for the lady, and seems likely to increase it still more. That the beauty—as well as the health—of women should be well kept, and to the utmost possible stretch of years, is no fantastic object; and it must be remembered that what is nominally good-health may be separated from the beauty. There is something in the old, proverbial phrase of "beauty-sleep,"—that is to say, more sleep, or, put it broadly, more restfulness of life is required for beauty than suffices for bare health. This we must not forget. Much help has been brought to the lives of women by what science has taught us as to the care of children. Is there no danger that this and other benefits should be partially neutralised by new exaction on other lines? There is, of course, plenty of idleness, with vacuity and dissipation to spare; but the ideal we set before us for women has, surely, too much drive, stretch, and worry in it. Children, and young people past childhood, are unquestionably suffering from the sudden pressure of a new regiment, and they lose bloom of soul much earlier than old-fashioned folks can bear to think of. Scientific ladies—some of them, at all events—are apt to put down these criticisms as mere fancy; but it is to be hoped that the women doctors will not take the hard-headed view of such topics, so far as they concern women. There is some fear of this, however. And even what is poetic in our lives, in the new mood of civilisation, with regard to women, has something strained and artificial, perhaps essentially low and irreverent, about it. But we must take care—high and tender care—of all natural springs of gladness in life. If we tap these in haste or levity, no culture, and no æsthetic trickery, will help us.

INVALID LITERATURE.

IT has always struck me as a breach of faith in Charles Lamb to have published the fact that dear, "rigorous" Mrs. Battle's favourite suit was Hearts; and is in my eyes, notwithstanding Mr. Carlyle's posthumous outburst, the only blot on her character. His own confession, though tendered with a blush, that there is such a thing as sick whist stands on totally different grounds; it is not a relaxation of principle, but an acknowledgment of a weakness common to human nature. One of the most advanced thinkers and men of science of our time has frankly admitted that his theological views are considerably modified by the state of his health; and if one's ideas on futurity are thus affected, it is no wonder that things of this world wear a different appearance when viewed from a sick bed. It is not difficult to imagine that whist, for example, played on the counterpane by three good Samaritans, to while away the hours for an afflicted friend, differs from the game when played on a club card-table. Common humanity prevents our saying what we think of the play of an invalid who may be enjoying his last rubber; and if the ace of trumps *is* found under his pillow, we only smile and hope it will not occur again.

On the other hand, literary taste would, one would think, be the last thing to vary with our physical condition; yet those who have had long illnesses know better, and will, I am sure, bear me out in the assertion that there are such things as sick books. I do not, of course, speak of devotional works. I am picturing the poor man when he is getting well after a long bout of illness; his mind clear, but liners; his limbs painless, but so languid that they hardly seem to belong to him; and when he regards their attenuated proportions with the same sort of feeble interest that is evoked by eggshell china—they are not useful, still it would be a pity if they broke.

Then it is that one feels a loathing of the strong meats of literature, and a liking for its milk diet. As to metaphysics, one has had enough and to spare of *them* when one was delirious; while the Fairy Tales of Science do not strike one just then as being quite so fairylike as the poet represents them. As to science, indeed, there is but one thing clear to us, that the theory of evolution is a mistake; for though one's getting better at all is undoubtedly a proof of the survival of the fittest, we are well convinced that we have retrograded. It would puzzle Darwin himself to fix our position exactly, but though we lack the tenacity, and especially the colour, of the sea-anemone, we seem to be there or thereabouts in the scale of humanity. When last prostrated by rheumatic fever, or its remedies, I remember, indeed, to have been inclined to mathematics. When very ill I had suffered agonies in my dreams from the persecutions of an impossible quantity, and perhaps the association of ideas suggested, as I slowly gathered strength, a little problem in statics. It had been taught me by my dear tutor at Cambridge, whom undergraduates have long ceased to trouble, as a proof of the pathos *that dwells in figures*; and I kept repeating it to myself, with the letters all misplaced, till I became exhausted by tears and emotion.

As a general rule, however, even mathematics fail to interest the convalescent. "Man delights not *him*; no, nor *woman neither*;" *but literature, if* light in the hand, and always provided that he has his back to the window, is a pleasure to him only *next to that of his new found appetite and his first* chicken. His taste "has suffered a sick change," but that by no means implies it *has deteriorated. On the contrary, his critical* faculty has fled, which is surely an immense advantage, while he has recovered much of *that power of appreciation which rarely abides with* us to maturity. He is not on the outlook for mistakes, slips of style, anachronisms; he derives no *pleasure from the discovery of spots in the sun, but* is content to bask in the rays of it. He does not necessarily return to the favourites of his youth, though he has a tendency that way, but the shackles of convention have slipped away from him with his flesh, and he reads what he like, and not what he *has been told he ought to like. He has been so* long removed from public opinion, that, like a shipwrecked crew in an open boat, it has ceased to affect him; only, instead of taking to cannibalism, he takes to what is nice. As his physical appetite is fastidious, so his mental palate has a relish only for titbits. If ever there was a time for a reasonable being to "dip" into books, or to enjoy "half-hours with the best authors," this is it; but weak as the patient is, he commonly declines to have his taste dictated to; perhaps there is an unpleasant association in his mind, arising from Brand and Liebig, with all "extracts;" but, at all events, those literary compilations oppress and bewilder him; he objects to the extraordinary variety of "Ibid," an author whose identity he cannot quite call to mind, and prefers to choose for himself.

Biography is out of the question. Long before he has got through that account of the hero's great grandmother, from whom he inherited his talents, which is, it seems, indispensable to such works, he yawns, and devoutly wishing, notwithstanding fatal consequences to the fourth generation, that that old woman had never been born, falls into fitful slumber. Travels are in the same condemnation; he has not the patience to watch the traveller taking leave of his family at Pimlico, or to follow his cab as he drives through the streets to the railway station, or to share the discomforts of his cabin—all necessary, no doubt, to his eventual arrival in Abyssinia, but hardly necessary to be described. Moreover, the convalescent has probably travelled a good deal on his own account during the last few weeks, for the bed of fever carries one hither and thither with the velocity, though not the ease, of the enchanted carpet in the "Arabian Nights." The desire of the sick man is to escape from himself and all recent experiences.

He thinks he will try a little history. Alison? No, certainly not. Always "They will be progressing," Lingard next," he murmurs, and the little irritation caused by the well-meant suggestion throws him back for the next six hours. Presently he tries Macaulay, whom some flatterer has fulsomely called "a sick man's cordial." The first volume of Warren Hastings gives him a fillip, the rout of Sedgemoor does away with the effect of it, and, happening upon the character of Halifax, he suffers a severe relapse. As a bedfellow, Macaulay is too declamatory, though at the same time, strange to say, he does not always succeed in keeping one awake. To the sick man Carlyle is preferable; not his "Frederick," of course, and still less his "Sartor Resartus," which has become a nightmare, without head or tail, but his "French Revolution." One lies and watches the amazing spectacle without effort, as though it were represented on the stage. The sea of blood rolls before our eyes, the roar of the mob sounds in our ears; we are carried along with the unhappy Louis to the very frontier, and just on the verge of escape are seized and brought back—King Coach—with him to Paris, *in a cold perspiration.*

Some people, when in health and of a sane mind (Mr. Matthew Arnold one *knows* of, and there may be others), take *great delight in* "Paradise Regained;" all we venture to say is that in sickness it does not suggest its title. It is said that barley *water goes well with everything; if so, the epic is* the exception which proves the rule. Milton is tedious after rheumatic fever. Spenser is worse

> "*Not from the grand old masters,*
> "Not from the bards sublime,
> "Whose distant footsteps echo
> "*Through the corridors of Time,*"

murmurs the invalid, "I can't stand them." He does not mean anything depreciatory, but merely that—

> "Like strains of martial music
> "Their mighty thoughts suggest
> "*Life's endless toil and endeavour,*"

which he is not fit even to think of. He cannot read Keats's "Nightingale," but for quite another reason. What arouses "*thoughts too deep for tears*" in the hale and strong is to the sick as the sinking for an artesian well. "The Chelsea Waterworks," as Mr. Samuel Weller observed of Mr. Job Trotter (at a time when the metropolitan water supply would seem to have been more satisfactory than at present), "are nothing to him." On the other hand, Shelley's "Skylark," and the Dramatic Fragments of Browning, are as cordials to the invalid, while *the poems of Walter Scott are like breezes from the* mountains and the sea. In that admirable essay, "Life in the Sick-Room," the authoress justly remarks, speaking of the advantage of objectivity in sick books. "Nothing can be better in this view than Macaulay's 'Lays,' which carry us at full speed out of ourselves."

But it is not always that the invalid can read the poets at all; like Mrs. Wititterley, his nerves are too delicately strung for the touch of the muse. His chief enjoyment lies in fiction, to the producers of which he can never feel too grateful. I remember, on one occasion when I was very reduced indeed, taking up "

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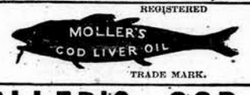

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